INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 92--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 18 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Apr.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,401
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
25 ,,	MALWA		10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*		16,568
8 ,,	MANTUA		10,916
15 ,,	NALDERA*		16,088
22 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602

@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £130
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,889
5th July	DUMANA	8427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

25th April.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
27th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE	Straits, China and Japan
25th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL	for Australia.

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928 18th Apr.	BARODA	..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	xELLORA	..	Mombassa.
20th ,,	VASNA	..	Buseh via Karachi
21st ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
23rd ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	KHANDALA	..	East & South Africa

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buseh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bakhai Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	19 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	20 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	20 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	11th May.
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg- "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under :—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/- ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepora	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Bascoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs.	23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,1 0

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED ?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : : BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No, Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A, B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several New attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

Want extra money

Turn out-of-use articles around the house into cash by the use of a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Used but useful articles find a ready sale when advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED— A qualified man with practical experience for the post of SECRETARY in the Bank. Apply with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Rander Peop'es Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Rander.
A RS33

CH. KARUVAN AND CO. Chowa. Cannanore.—Wanted COMMISSION AGENTS for Canvassing orders in Cotton and Imitation Silk, piece goods Manufacturers.
A RS30

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each, Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED:—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A RS24

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A really first class STENOGRAPHER, who must be well up in English and able to take down notes in Shorthand at a minimum speed of 140 words per minute and transcribe and type accurately and quickly at a minimum speed of 60 words per minute on Remington Typewriter. Apply at once to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, 38, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, with attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) giving references and stating age, caste, qualifications, past experience and service, maximum speed in shorthand and typewriting and minimum salary required. The selected candidate will after a personal interview have to join at once.
A 30253

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED— An experienced CHAUFFEUR, capable of driving American Motor Cars. Apply to Box No. 51 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED— An expert SIZING MASTER for J. C. Mills, Ltd. Gwalior. Pay according to qualifications. Must be a B. Sc. with knowledge of applied chemistry. Apply with full testimonials and salary desired, to MANAGER, Jiajirao Cotton Mills, Ltd. Gwalior.
A 30272

WANTED AT NAGPUR.—A BRANCH SECRETARY for the C. P. Branch of the Company. Gentlemen conversant with office and agency organisation work should apply stating age, experience, past connections, credentials, etc. Preference will be given to university men with good family connections. Security deposit Rs. 2,000/- necessary. Permanent position and prospects to good able man. Apply to the MANAGER, ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
A 30277

SITUATIONS WANTED

A very well educated and refined young Mohammedan who has held a Commission in the Indian Army and possesses over 5 years' Secretarial Experience, has held various Executive appointments and possesses some insight into business and has also served as an A.D.C. to an Indian chief is open to engagement. For further particulars please communicate. With Box No. 2125, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R834

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STOP PLEASE.—Acquire Retentive Power (Imsak) without the use of any drug. An easy and scientific method which can be mastered within 5 minutes. Ask for further details and a free list of other most interesting things. Write to-day to:—Dr. C. L. QAMAR. Bashkar, Gwalior. C. I.
T R825

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks, drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.
T R 745

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL.
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1|2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

MEDICAL

Turko-Thermae

Health, Power, Beauty, Treatment Neuralgia Spasm Sprains, stiffened muscles swellings, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Abdominal complaints, and Sciatica Vapour and Hot air Treatment, 309, Hornby Road, Opposite Whiteaway. Open as usual.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Bombay, will be removed to their New Premises opposite Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, from the 23rd April, 1928.

Bombay, dated 16th April, 1928.

30275

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain closed from MONDAY, the 23rd April to SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 11th April, 1928.
30246

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "GENOA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th April, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned mithin seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SKEW SPANS FOR BRIDGES ON BHOREGHAT REALIGNMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1928, for the supply of steel girders required for the Skew spans for bridges on Bhoreghat Realignment.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for spans for bridges on Bhoreghat Realignment."

3. Tender form with specification, condition of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 11th April, 1928.
30255

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, 1928, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. G. Lely as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 21st April, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1928.
30153

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. G. Lely as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 21st April, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1928.
30154

GOVINDJI TULSIDAS CHARITY TRUST.

WANTED by the above Trust:
(1) A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the proposed English School for Girls and for the Vanita Vishram at Rajkot Civil Station, salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250.
(2) A LADY ASSISTANT TEACHER to teach English in the said School, salary Rs. 75|- rising to Rs. 100|-
Free lodgings for both. State qualifications and time when the candidates will be ready to take up the posts. Application should be made to Sir CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD, Chairman, Govindji Tulsidas Charity Trust, C|O Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
30257

The **Bombay Chronicle** and the **Bombay Samachar** are of incalculable value as newspapers and advertising media because they are written frankly and forcefully. The friendship and confidence which they have built in themselves is *shared by their advertisers.*

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A great Historical Production
CATHERINE THE GREAT
featuring
GERTRUDE DE LALSKY
Scenes of Pomp and Splendour reproduced on an unparalleled scale.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE EXPLOITS of THE EMDEN
have amazed the world and extorted the Highest Praise wherever shown!
PRODUCED UNDER THE AEGIS of the
GERMAN ADMIRALTY
with some of the Officers and men who originally belonged to that German Raider!

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE GAUCHO"
Laugh and the World Laughs with you. Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

PATHE CINEMA
6-30 and 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.
TO-DAY
CAPTAIN BLOOD
WITH
J. Warren Kerrigan.

Third Week of
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S
"KARNA THE TRUEBATTLER"
Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Management:—Universal Pictures Corporation of India.
At 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m.
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
SECRETS OF THE NIGHT
The Greatest Laughing Mystery in years!
Prices Rs. 1|2 to As. 2.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lohar Damji Bhagwan, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Northbrook Street, one Drill Machine (No. 4 Bedan), one Drill Machine, one Amery Machine, one Chain Block, one Five H.-P. Motor B. T. H. C. A.C., two Switches, Shafting Pullies, Tools and Furniture, Pillars, Posts, Rests, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONRAD VEIDT
MASTER OF CHARACTER PORTRAYAL
In a gripping melodrama of a surgeon sent to prison for painlessly killing an incurable patient.
A MAN'S PAST
NEXT SATURDAY:
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
As a madcap dancer who vamps her own husband
IN
HER SISTER FROM PARIS
WITH
RONALD COLMAN

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
Super thrilling production
LA BELLE
(Katil-Kathiani)
Written and Directed by Mr. MAZMUDAR
Featuring
Famous stars Miss ZILLOO, Miss PUTLI and Master JAMSHED and others.
DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS:—AT 5, 7, 9, AND 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on SAT., SUN. and BANK HOLIDAYS at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Note the change of Timings.
Daily 3 Shows 5-30, 8 and 10-30
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.
Once More!
This will never be screened again in Bombay!
"THE
THIEF of BAGDAD"
with the one and only
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
All record broken in India!
You'll see the Thief soar past the moon on a Winged Horse and create the gigantic Army out of the ground.

Commenced from 14th Apl. '28
The Hindustan CinemaFilm Co.'s
BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.
MADALASA
MADALASA
MADALASA
Don't fail to see this film which is full of romantic, laughing and other sensational scenes. Great interest throughout the show with excellent photography!
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Apply for booking to
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
125, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 5 POINTS HIGGER—FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—LONG LIQUIDATION—DECLINE OF 22 POINTS—REPORTS OF BRAFORD LABOUR TROUBLE—PRICES IMPROVE 12 POINTS—FUTURES 12 TO 15 POINTS LOWER.

New York, April 16.

Continuous rains in the Eastern belt helped the New York futures market to open 5 points higher but forecast of favourable weather soon influenced heavy long liquidation. Prices decline some 27 points below previous closing prices when a rally on short covering and scattered buying followed. Despite news of labour trouble in Bradford Mills, the improvement was well maintained and the market closed at a net decline of 12 to 15 points. Spot prices declined 15 points to 20.35c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 19.87c.

So far weather reports are unfavourable and to-day's weather map showed indications of favourable weather. There is some labour trouble in Bradford Mills, causing anxiety. However, the action of the market appears to us, most impressive and if the hopes of favourable weather fail to materialize, we are afraid we may have rapid advance in the near futue.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, April 16.

Previous close	19.84	
10 a.m. opening highest	19.89	plus .05
11 a.m.	19.71	—.13
12 noon lowest	19.62	—.22
12-15 p.m.	19.74	—.10
3 p.m. close	19.71	—.13

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from America dated 16th instant:—

Weather more favourable, some liquidation by longs.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 16.

May	19.87—.15
July	19.71—.13
October	19.59—.13
December	19.51—.12
January	19.41—.14
Middling Spot	20.35—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 16.

May	19.56—.18
July	19.41—.18
Middling Spot	19.87—.17

NEW YORK.

New York, April 16.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	19.90
July	19.71
October	19.58

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	19.92
July	19.74
October	19.61

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

May	19.57
July	19.42
October	19.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 16.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	29,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 16-4-28	7542000	112139000
,, Yesterday do	12000	20000
Exports to date do	5958000	9308000
Stock at Ports 13-4-28	1620000	2268000
,, Interior Towns do	803000	888000
,, Liverpool 13-4-28	879000	1392000
Visible Supply 13-4-28	4368000	6034000
Quantity in Sight do	12794000	17228000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	29.05
T.T. Milan on London	92.52
T.T. Berne on London	25.54
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.81

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 16.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
April|May shipment paid £9-3-9.
Castorseed Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LIVERPOOL.

EXCESSIVE RAINS—PRICES RISE 6 POINTS—FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—LOWER NEW YORK QUOTATIONS—FUTURES 7 TO 8 POINTS LOWER—EXCELLENT SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES.

Liverpool, April 16.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Reports of excessive rains influenced further buying and prices recorded a rise of 3 to 6 points during the early part of the session. Later on favourable weather outlook in conjunction with lower New York quotations, completely changed the trend of prices and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Excellent Spot demand resulted in sales of 10,000 bales of Spot Cotton with prices higher by 1 point to 11.28d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Egyptians were somewhat steady and closed 4 to 5 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 16th instant:—

"Heavy rains Eastern belt, cold wave continues."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-30 a.m.—"Weather continues unfavourable. Favour buying and further unfavourable news would cause rapid advance."

8-45 p.m.:—"Cause of decline strike news. New Bedford (in America) and forecast improving weather."

American Cotton Statistics:—

	March 1928 Bales	March 1927 Bales.
Active spindles in America	31,413,000	32,919,000
Exports during Mar. from America	614,000	1,130,000
Stocks exclusive of linters in manufacturing establishments	1,593,000	1.980,000
In Warehouses and at compresses	3,511,000	4,492,000
	14-4-28	14-4-27
Stocks in Liverpool	879,000	1,048,000
	14-4-28	7-4-28
Takings of World's Spinners American cotton	292,000	258 000

Messrs. Drennand and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th inst. 5-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Decline caused by labour troubles in the United States. Warmer weather is predicted; think long interest is large. If the prospects of the new crop improve liquidation is probable."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th inst. as under:—

"General feeling reactionary on favourable weather forecast."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Cold unsettled weather continues foreshadowing late unfavourable start and higher prices. Speculative interest broadening."

(2) "New York does not respond to the advance in Liverpool. There is more cotton offering. Favourable weather predicted. Our opinion is that there is no good reason for a further advance. Market looks top heavy."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

	Opening	Closing.
April		10 65—.07
May	10.73	10.63—.07
June		10.56—.07
July	10.63	10.53—.07
August		10.46—.08
September		10.41—.08
October	10.46	10.35—.07
November		10.28—.08
December		10.28—.08
January	10.40	10.28—.08
February		10.28—.07
March	10.39	10.28—.07
April		10.27—.07
Middling Spot		11.28 pl.01

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

Scinde Fully Good	8.35 plus .05
Scinde Fine	8.55 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	8.75 plus .05
Bengal Good	8.15 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	8.35 plus .05
Bengal Fine	8.55 plus .05
Oomra Good	8.65 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	8.90 plus .05
Oomra Fine	9.15 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	9.75 plus .05
Broach Fine	10.00 plus .05
Broach Superfine	10.25 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

April	21.17 plus 04
May	21.27 plus .04
June	21.37 plus .04
July	21.50 plus .02
August	21.48 plus .02
September	21.48 plus .02
October	21.75 plus .05
November	21.70 plus .05
December	21.70 plus .05
January	21.63 plus .06
February	21.61 plus .06
March	21.58 plus .06
April	21.58 plus .06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	21.95 plus .10

BOMBAY.

MORE MILLS CLOSED. HEAVY SELLING. PARITY MATERIALLY IMPROVED. ABSENCE OF BUYERS CLOSED.

Bombay, April 17.

Following a decline of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 375|4 for July|August Broach delivery. Further mills being affected by strike, there was considerable long liquidation. There was absence of any enquiry as nearly 19 mills are closed and the stock being too heavy, there was bear pressure and prices touched Rs. 372|8.

The opening Liverpool quotations were easy at a decline of 8 points, which depressed prices further to Rs. 371-8. Quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	366	8	0
F.G.M.G Broach J.|A.	372	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	336	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	311	0	0

SEWRI.

Bombay, April 17.

The forward market opened here at Rs. 371|8 for J|A. Broach and declined to Rs. 370|8 on further selling. At this level there was scattered covering as Liverpool was only 4 points lower. The parity which was greatly talked off has now materially improved and local prices being so cheap we will not be astonished to huge straddle buying against sales of Americans or vigourous revival of export demand if prices in American rule steady.

The strike is likely to have some effect in teh consumption of local Mills, but under present unfavourable conditions local consumption was very limited. However, present strike is likely to save some Mills from over production and may induce good demand for cloth which is bound to result ultimately in good demand of Cotton by local Mills. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M	364/12
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	371
Fine MG. Oomra May	335
FG. HG. Bengal May	316

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

April	227.00—2.10
July	234.00—1.40
October	238.80—0.70

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 17.

Bengal 310 May.
Broach 365 A/M.
Broach 371 J/A.
Oomra 335 May

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	334	327	320	313	305
S. F.	332	325	318	311	303
Rajputana	33	324	320	313	305
Broach		381	376	369	364
P. A.		399	394	387	379
K. V.		376	372	367	362
Kalajin		381	376	371	366
Surat		439	434	429	424
Rajpipla		439	434	329	424
Navsari		464	459	454	449
Oomra No. 3	352	345	338	328	
C. P. No. 1	377	370	363	353	
C. P. No. 2	365	358	351	341	
Khandesh		332	322	312	302
Muthia			317	307	297

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year	Last year
Bombay, April 17..		
Since 1st Septemer		

In full-pressed Bales.

2 Days.

	This year	Last year.
Khandeshi	1,333	286,626 306,056
Central India	655	272,646 266,297
Barsi & Nagar	1,352	272,413 183,960
Hyderabad-Gaorani	243	164,335 64,701
Berar	3,402	614,801 534,955
Central Provinces	780	270,560 218,675
Total Oomras	7,765	1,821,371 1,574,644
Dholera	1,988	115,545 121,638
N.-W. Provinces		63,060 54,120
Rajputana	163	41,450 42,951
Sind-Punjab		132,602 110,060
Broach	4,765	132,448 116,400
Coompta & Dharwar	2,215	39,628 59,050
Westerns-Northerns	363	10,564 26,911
Coconanada		403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	626	12,895 7,780
Persian		4,455 3,628
American		31,298 145,913
Egyptian & African	439	34,703 39,125
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66 51
Total	18,324	2,446,085 2,302,401

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th April

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday

	This year	Last year.
Europe	6,645	463,792 227,618
Japan & China	9,671	735,480 1,130,913
Coast Ports	102	18,051 12,132
Up-country by Rail		67,093 73,567
Afloat in harbour for Europe,		
Total	16 418	1.292,789 1,456,994
Total	16,418	2,292,789 1,456,994

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, April 17.

GOLD.

Cold Ready	21	6	9
Vaishakha	21	6	6
Jaitha	21	7	0
National City	21	9	a0

SILVER.

London Ready	26	4	0
Forward	26	4	0
London and Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	1
Closing	2	7	1
Silver Ready	59	12	0
New York Cent	57	8	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Vaishakha	59/13	59/13	59/13	59/13
Jaitha	59/11/	59/11	59/11	59/11

Tone of Silver:—Slightly steady... India was the only buyer. India bought for immediate shipment. China was seller at higher rate. Buyers satisfied.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 17.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 1/4 April/May
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN.—
Bank's selling T T 130-1|2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 1271|2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 136-3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D 174

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 154-1/2.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York|London 4.88-3|8 16th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|16 17th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 17|32 16th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 16th inst.
London|Belgium 34.94 16th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.33 16th inst.
London|Italy 92.50 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 14th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 16th inst. £4|4|11.
Silver London Ready 14th inst. 26-5|16; 16th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver London Forward 14th inst. 26-5|16 16th nist. 26-1|4.
Silver New York Ready 14th inst. 57-9|16; 16th inst. 57-1|2.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 14th inst. 4-1|32 p.c.; 16th inst. 4-1|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 14th inst. 4-1|8 p.c.; 16th inst. 4-1|8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent; 12 mos 4-12 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 17.

3 Months 4-1/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3-4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In good demand.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

	Ready Red leafy.	Delivery Contract April May
Bengal Superfine	330	
Bengal Fine	325	
Bengal FG.	315	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	315	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365	
Nagpur	365	
Yeotmal Fine	355/58	
Arvi Fine	355/58	
Amraoti Fine	345/48	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345/48	
Mulkapur Fine	335/38	
Khandesh Fine	328/30	
Muthia Fine		
Nanded/Purna FG. GS	380	
Purna FG. GS.	345	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345	
Surat		+75
Navsari		+95
Broach FG.		
Broach Fine		+5 A/May.
Westerns MG.	380	—2/3
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia	340	
Miraj/Sangli	395	
Comota Good	400	+25
Dhollera		—1
Kadi/Viramgam		+3

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 17.

200 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 329
200 Volkart Bros. Jalna 330/284
100 Volwart Bros. Sailu 325
200 Toyomankwa Jaora 325
100 Toyomankwa Wun 351
200 Toyomankwa Khamgaon 322/323
200 Japan T. & Co. Berar 340/342
200 Japan T. & Co. Bhayavadar 305
100 Japan T. & Co. Darwha 342
200 A. Damodar Darwah 332/336
200 A. Damodar Amraoti 323
100 Bombay & Co. Jambusar 382
100 L. K. Vashanjee Jambusar 381
100 Forbet & Co. Jaora 310

VERY PLEASANT SURPRISE

An Expert Physician now in Bombay.

Choubey Mukta Prasad, Overseer P. W. D., Lucknow, writes:—

I had heard of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon's skill and reputation from several well-known persons but had no personal experience of him until actually trouble came to me. My son was laid up with **Typhoid fever** and was placed under the best Allopathic treatment. But when no improvement was visible I engaged Doctor D. D. S. Tandon and by the patient and skilful way in which he **cured** my son within a very short time he earned both my admiration and gratitude. After some time a lady in my family suffered from **abscess in the breast I was given to understand by Allopathic Doctors whom I consulted that operation was the only treatment; but Dr. Tandon cured the patient without any operation within a short time.** Even the **wound** was **healed** up by internal use of medicine which to me and to my friends was a **very pleasant surprise.** Another relation of mine was suddenly attacked by **Diphtheria** of a serious nature so much so that in the night of the attack we had to take him to the King George's Medical College where **immediate operation was prescribed.** The boy's father was unwilling to take this step and the following morning Doctor Tandon's assistance was sought for. The first few doses of internal medicine showed **perceptible improvement** and within ten days the patient was **completely cured.**

(Sd.) CHOUBEY MUKTA PRASAD.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,

SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATHY

Next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpaty, BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS.

TATA IRONS AGAIN LIQUIDATED.

Bombay, April 17.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but steady at about previous closing prices. There was only limited turnover of business but reports further spread of Mill strike to a total of 19 Mills induced increased selling and prices suffered a further fall towards the close.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Tata Iron Defd. shares opened steady and improved to Rs. 316/4 and ordinary was quoted at Rs. 87/8. There was only small demand, but rumours of a strike at Jamshedpur and improved outlook of German Metal Workers induced considerable liquidation and short selling. Prices gave way sharply and closed at Rs. 305/ for Defds. and Rs. 85/12 for Ordinary. There was scattered selling of Tata Hydros and closed easy at Rs. 1136/4. There was very good demand for Cement shares at the opening but prices relapsed somewhat towards the close. With a fairly good enquiry Alcock shares closed steady at Rs. 418/12. There was better demand for Central Bank shares which closed at Rs. 257/10.

COTTON

BOMBAY, April 17.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Alimed. Advance	382/8
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dying	893/12
250 Bradbury	250
100 Century	407/8
100 Colaba Land	126/4
500 Central India Pt.	507/8
100 Kurla	165
100 Crescent	165
250 Curim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	600
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100 Elphintone	16
150 Fazulbdhoy	858/12
50 Finlay	135
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	122/8
100 Indian Bleaching	293/12
100 Indore Malwa	360
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	22
150 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	242/8
100 Luxmi Cotton	6750
100 Madhavrao Sedr.	7
100 Morarjee	1875
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Manekji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1860
200 New Great	267/8
10 New City	110
100 Patanay	266/4
100 Pearl	566/4
100 Phoenix	400 xd
250 Simplex	167/8
100 Sholapur	7500
50 Swan	135
100 Swadeshi	497/8
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	8000

BANKS.

217 Imperial	1477/8
127 Imperial	306/4
50 India	89/8
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	25/10
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	3/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ad. Prantej	900
Amritsar Patti	338
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/9
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tanty Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS

1000 Ahmedabad Electric	118
100 Andhra Valley	767/8
100 Alcock	418/12
125 Br. Burma	832/8
10 B. Burma No. 1	297/8
10 Br. India Insurance	8/12
Sch. Bt. Budma Pet.	4/12
100 B. Tramway	153/2
50 B. Tramway	68
200 Bombay Steam	270
50 Bombay Telephone	46/12

SECURIITES

Bombay, April 17.

-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7-6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-3.
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/9
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8 1345 55 Rs. 106/7.

Tone of Market.—Steady improved inquiring.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 16.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-1|4
Forward	26-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 16.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

10 Bundi Cement	23/4
200 Indian Cement	316/4
Central India Mining	16
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd	1
100 Katni Deferred	865
100 Katni Ordinary	237/8
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/4
10 Punjab P. Cement Pef.	14/4
10 Shivrajpur	36
75 Tata Iron Ord.	85/11
20 Tata Iron Defd	305
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136/8
100 Tata Hydro	1136/4
100 Tata Oil	34
100 Tata Power Ord.	595
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindhia Steam	16/11

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	186
100 7112 p c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	620
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	188
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500 5.1/2 p c. Tata Mill Pref.	320

Lanol

is an efficacious German remedy for chronic Eczema, Syphilitic and other poisonous sores and skin diseases.

Price Re. 1 per Phial, Rs. 2-8 for 3. Postage extra.

MALLICK & Co.
1, Jugipara Lane, Calcutta.

Venola

Effectually cures all venereal and mercurial ulcers in all stages, eradicates them from the system within a week, no matter how old they are. Cure guaranteed.

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USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
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Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
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BOMBAY, 2

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HYDRAULIC RIVETTING
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We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, &c., which we can supply at reasonable rates.
Please ask for Catalogues.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 17.
Clan Maeviear, Westropp, Liverpool.
C|Genoa, Nelson, Liverpool.
Clan Malcolm, George, Tuticorin.
Genoa Maru, Kamchawa, Kobe.
British Sovereign, Stewart, Mombasa.
C|Canterbury, Bremner, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 18.
Mortlake, Griffiths, Sydney.
Shuja, Rogers, Jeddah.
Jalapulaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
Baroda, Maclean, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 17.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Swarten for Hull.
Steamer Genoa Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Clan Malcolm:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Maeviear, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Malcolm:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Malcolm arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S. S. C|Canterbury:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Canterbury arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. C|Genoa:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. British Sovereign:—The S. W. Coy.'s steamer British Sovereign, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombasa, with ballast.

S. S. Genoa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Genoa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mortlake:—The Cox and King Coy.'s steamer Mortlake, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Sydney, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapalaka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S. S. Shuja:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Shuja, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 450 pilgrims.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, April 16. £
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	133-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	53-1/2
Eastern Bank	7-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	91
Conversion Loan	78
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-7/8
Consols	56-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-5/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, April 16.
Demand Bills	488.00

LONDON METALS.

	London, April 16. £
Copper English Best Selected	65-1/8
Copper Braziers	74-3/4
Yellow Metal	64-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1/8
Tin English Ingots	252-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 16.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers s. 0/8-1/2d.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.
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MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 17.

	cwts.
Wheat	11,083
Linseed	26,951
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	3,209
Gingellyseeds	3,375
Poppyseed	834
Groundnuts	11,995
Castorseed	10,712
Rice	2,496
Myrabollams	3,204
Cottonseed	26,381
Mowraseed	756
Gram	6,633
Joowar	7,100
Maize	67
Barley	498
Bajree	951
Coal	580 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/13, Highest 50/14, Lowest 50/5/6, Closing 50/8.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 53/2, Highest 53/4, Lowest 52/14, Closing 53'.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/14/3, Highest 4/14/4-1/2, Closing 4/14/3.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 57/12, Highest 57/13, Closing 57/12/6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

	Muktsar, April 15.
Wheat Ready	4/4 4/8
Wheat Har	4/6/6
Wheat Assuj	4/12
Gram Ready	3/3-3/11
Gram Jeth	3/9/6
Gram Assuj	3/14/6
Barley Ready	3/ 3/2
Barley Jeth	3/3/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/ 7/8
Rapeseed Bisakh	7/3/9
Rapeseed Jeth	7/7/6
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/11
Gwara Ready	2/15

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 17.

The Market has ruled steady to day and prices both for Ready and Forward Positions are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Quedy Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. June Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Sept. Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Dec Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED.

London, April 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April|May shipment buyers £18-0-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
May|June shipment Hull paid £15-17-6.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-11-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
May|Aug. delivery paid 30|9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Sept.|Dec. delivery paid 31|9-3|4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 16.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-1|4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes: April shipment sellers 53.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes: April|May shipment sellers 50|3.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Afloat paid 54|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment sellers 55.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—
July|Sept per cwt. 14|3.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt 14|4-3|4.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17th April, 1928:
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.84 inches (.003 below nrmal).
Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.721 inches (.021 below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .026.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees (1.7 above normal).
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degees (2.2 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 62 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.-N.-W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

In the course of his speech at the Gurukul, Hardwar, Dr. Zakir Husain, Principal of the National Muslim University, said: "It is wrong to say that very many people know me; and I am happy with the idea that very few people know me. I wish that there should be very many people in India who should be unknown like myself, but should be full of love for the Motherland." (Cheers.) Since the time I have been working in the cause of the country, I have cherished a desire to see the Gurukul and stay here for some days. I have my own differences with them, but they can be removed. I can either think with them after an exchange of thoughts or they can think with me. Such differences do not pain me at all. But differences which are based on dishonesty are really painful to me and they can never be made up. I am glad that to-day I have had he good fortune of coming to this institution."—"Pratab."

In view of Nawab Haidar Nawaz Jung's services to the Hyderabad State one year's further extension has been granted to him.—"Mushir-e-Deccan."

The well-known pleader of this place, Maulavi Abdul Qayyum, breathed his last the other day. We express our deep sympathies with the bereaved family on his death.—"Mushir-e-Deccan."

We learn that all the three Paegahs will contribute one lakh of rupees each towards the London Mosque Funds.—"Rahbar-e-Deccan."

PAPER MILL IN EGYPT.

"Kaukab-ush-Sharq" (Cairo) states that the Department of Agriculture has made inquiries from America whether it is possible to manufacture paper from wood, cotton and skins of trees. These inquiries have been made because the Department of Industries has asked Government to start a paper-mill.—"Hamdard."

Bulgaria is sending a batch of 40 students to Egypt for sight-seeing. Accordingly the Egyptian Government is making arrangements for the visitors.—"Hamdard."

"Al-Ahmram" (Cairo) is informed that several Chinese Nationalists have come to Turkey with a view to examine the condition of the Turkish nation and to find out the causes which have led to Turkey's present progress.—"Hamdard."

"Al-Ahram," learns from Beirut that 'Al-Misaq" whose publication was suspended some time ago, has been allowed by the authorities to re-appear.—"Hamdard."

The Delhi Municipality has agreed to accord financial help to the Branch of the Jamea Miiliya situated at Bara Toti. The motion for according help was moved by Mr. Abdur Rahman and was supported by Lala Sri Ram and Lala Sohan Lal. Only two members, Lala Sat Narayan and Mr. Bishan Dayal, voted against the motion.—"Hamdard."

The "Chandrakant" Press, Hyderabad, is shortly publishing "The Hyderabad Pictorial" in which everything about the State will be given. The book will be fully illustrated.—"Rahbar-e-Deccan."

BABIES NOT TO ATTEND IDGHAS.

Mufti Anwarul Haq, Secretary, Health and Education Departments, Bhopal State, has prohibited parents and other persons from bringing babies and small children below the age of 6, to the Idgahs and mosques as much disturbance is caused to the congregation by their cries, etc. The police have been authorised to see that this order is properly carried out.—"Jarida-e-Bhopal."

Mufti Anwar-ul-Haq has proceeded on privilege leave for a month and eleven days. Mr. Muhammad Hamid, Under-Secretary, Health and Education Department, will act for the Mufti during the latter's absence.—"Jarida-e-Bhopal."

Pandit Deokinand delivered an inspiring lecture at the Narayen Temple on the teachings of Baba Guru Nanak. He said that Guru Nanak had attained perfection and was a high-souled man in every way. He referred to Guru Nanak's teachings on the Unity of God and observed that the true conception of God would do away with the present-day Hindu-Muslim tension.—"Tej."

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT.

The Turkish paper "Waqit" states that an Indian Mussalman, Saiyed Abuq Zafar Khan, has arrived in Syria on his way to Turkey. He stated to a correspondent of "Ahrar" that he would place the views of the Indian Mussalmans before Ghazi Kemal Pasha and also added that he had in his possession a letter from the Ulema of Bengal.—"Al-Kalam."

"Al-Ahram" contradicts the rumours to the effect that the Egyptian Government is thinking of sending the Mehmal to the Hejaz this year.—"Hamdard."

"Kaukab-ush-Sharq" (Cairo), comments on the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement in these terms: "The terms of this Agreement are extremely disgusting. It can be said about this Agreement, without using the language of exaggeration, that it is more cunning than the one suggested by the late Lord Curzon. This is the Agreement about which the Nationalists as well as the Constitutionalists had said that anybody who accepted it, would strike the dagger into the very heart of the nation."—"Hamdard."

Tired Nerves

When you have no energy and you are easily tired it is the sign that your nerves are starving for want of nourishment.

Stimulants and drugs will not restore your nerves and renew your energy. These do more harm than good. Only the nerve restoring nourishment obtained from food will build up your nerves and give you perfect health.

The food which is richest in nerve restoring nourishment is "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage which supplies that nourishment in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

Drink "Ovaltine" after a day's hard work. It will banish fatigue, restore your nerves and give renewed energy and vitality.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa—the best of Nature's Tonic Foods. There is nothing just as good or so delicious in taste. Untouched by hand.

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intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.
From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Mellin's Food Biscuits
Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to: (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Ladies' meeting at the Servants of India Society's Hall, at 4 p.m. to celebrate the 71st Birthday anniversary of Prof. Karve, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

THURSDAY, April 19.

Public lecture by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, on "Modern Industries and Opportunities to Indian Youths" at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will bee held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held in the Huseni Bagh, Madanpura to-day (Wednesday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in order to protest against the destruction of the Sacred and Holy Shrine of Pir Syed Jalal Shah situated in the Tahir Manzil at Duncan Road, Two Tanks.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m., Mr. H. Lyttler has kindly promised to lecture and demonstrate on the Flute.

THE CLERKS' UNION, MEETING.

The joint meeting of the Managing Committee and the Organization Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. at the Parsi Central Association's Office, Watson's Hotel (1st Floor) to consider the reorganization of the Union.

SHRIMAD VALLABHACHARYA JAYANTI MAHOTSAWA.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathashala the Vallabhacharya Jayanti ceremony Mahotsawa will be observed at Vile Parle Gorwal Bramhaniwas to-day (Wednesday), when Shastri Maganlal Jagannath Sinorewalla will deliver public pravachan on the life of Shrimad Vallabhacharya Maharaj.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tokushima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Suez Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a meeting of the members of Juvenile Leagues of Mercy of Bombay High Schools will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the inauguration of Humane Education movement in Bombay Presidency.

Bal Gandharva Master Vasant and Kavi Bhogilal Vora will go through an interesting programme of music. Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, Prof. Tarachand D. Gajra of Karachi, Mr. G. G. Mahadevia, Mr. J. N. Mankar and others will address the meeting on "How students can help the humanitarian movement."

THE JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Messrs. N. B. Shah and M. M. Shah of Bombay went to Ahmedabad with the interesting cinema film called "Curse of Ignorance" with a view to exhibit the same free to the Jain Community at that place in the Easter Holidays, but the City Magistrate gave no permission for a License on account of the absence of Censor Board's Certificate. However it was obtained on the 10th instant from the Censor Board. The City Magistrate then gave permission for an exhibition of the same. The Cinema film was screened at Victor Cinema at Ahmedabad on 13th and 14th April 1928 where Jain males and females were freely admitted. Mr. Vairaty took keen interest to make the function every success. Nearly 3,000 Jains took part and the film was received with great popularity locally.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Italian Opera. As Recorded for the Gramophone. The Royal Opera Orchestra. Selection "Turandot", "Puccini". Benjamino Gigli. (a) Recondita Armonia (La Tosca), "Puccini." (b) Donna Non Vidi Mai (Manon Lescaut), "Puccini". Creatore's Band. From "Aida" Act II, "Verdi". (a) Introduction and Moorish Ballet. (b) Grand March and Finale. Frieda Hempel. (a) Ah! Fors E Lui Che L'Anima (La Traviata), "Verdi". (b) Ernani! Ernani! Involami (Ernani), "Verdi." The National Symphony Orchestra. Selection "Madame Butterfly", "Puccini".

7-15 p.m.—Talk "Good Pastry By Various Methods." By Mrs. Steve Elliott.

7-30 p.m.—Experimental Relay. An attempt will be made to relay Java, Dutch East Indies Short-Wave Station.

N.B.—We would remind listeners that successful reception cannot be guaranteed and the duration of the relay will depend upon the conditions obtaining.

Interval at the Completion of the Relay.

9 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. S. G. Athavle—Vocal Music. Prahlad Ganu, Dilruba Solo.

11 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONFERENCE

SESSIONS IN HOLLAND

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PEACE

The Secretary of the "Bharat Yuvak Sangha" (Fellowship of Young India), which has been invited to send its 'delegation' to the World Youth Peace Congress (Holland), has sent some more details, now available, for publication:—

The World Youth Peace Congress will be held at Erede near Ommen, Holland, from the 17th to the 26th August, 1928. It is intended to bring together 500 delegates of youth organisations all over the world in order that they may get to know and understand one another better and may discuss the various aspects of the present day world peace problem, economic, political, educational, religious, moral and racial—specially in their relation to youth. It is proposed to try to find effective ways for the international co-operation of youth for peace and to consider the formation of a world federation of youth for peace. Only delegates of recognised youth organisations can attend the Congress.

The Congress will work through ten commissions of 50 delegates each and delegates may speak in any languages, but translations will only be made into Esperanto.

The delegation fee is £2 per delegate. Of this sh10 is payable on application and sh. 30 at the Congress. The fee includes boarding and lodging during the Congress. This fee is not likely to cover the expenditure and it is therefore proposed to raise an international fund to which all countries are invited to contribute.

No age limit is fixed for delegates but it is hoped that as far as possible youthful delegates will be sent. A study outline has been prepared on the various subjects to be discussed and can be obtained for six pence (for the complete series) from the International Secretariat, 421, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, England.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN RATNAGARH

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

The Secretary, Rajasthan Risikula Brahmacharya Ashram, Ratangarh (Bikaneer), writes:—

The Rajasthan Risikula Brahmacharya Ashram or residential School was started nine years ago. In the course of this time it has made considerable progress. There are more than seventy inmates in the Ashram and their uniform progress both in the field of Physical and intellectual culture is remarkable.

In this school an attempt has been successfully made to combine the cultures of the East and the West. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer, the Prime Minister Sir Manubhai, the Director of Public Instruction of that place and many other prominent persons have given their testimony to the efficiency of this Institution.

This institution, lacks funds. Rs. two lakhs are needed at once. It is hoped therefore, that the public will come forward to help the institution very liberally.

PROF. KARVE'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

WOMEN'S MEETING

To celebrate the 71st Birthday anciversary of Prof. Karve, a meeting of ladies will be held in the hall of the Servants of India Society, at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

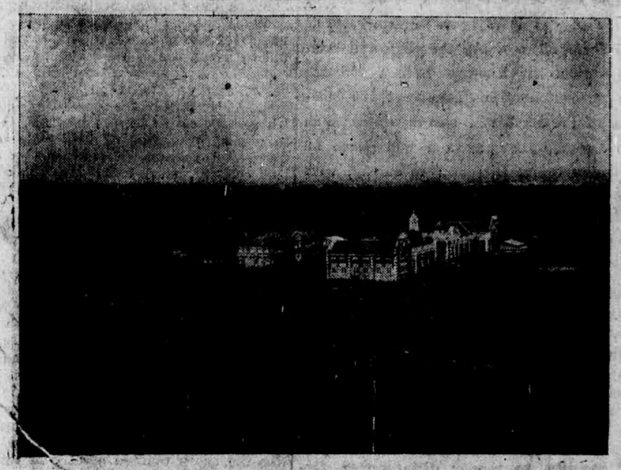
MANJIRA RIVER IRRIGATION SCHEME

DR. MANN'S SUGGESTIONS

HYDERABAD, April 17.

Dr. Harold Mann after inspecting the lands now under Manjira River irrigation scheme and which will later come under the Nizam Sugar Canal projects has proposed to the Government that in view of the immense interests involved in these schemes it is immediately necessary to open an agricultural station near Pocharam, partly for experimental work but to a greater extent for a demonstration of the best way to use water and grow garden crops alternative to rice. He has also submitted several proposals regarding the suitability of black soil lands for wet cultivation and measures to prevent deterioration of lands under irrigation by Mahbub Nahar anicut which are said to be declining in the yield and value consequent on the formation of slimy silt. The proposals are discussed with the officials concerned.—A. P.

"Chronicle" Photos.
Mr. K. Natarajan, President addressing the second Bombay Social Service Conference held on Saturday and Sunday in the Malabari Hall, Bombay.



A bird's eye view of Srimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey College for Women and residency, Hingne, Poona.

SIR TUKOJI RAO'S LISIT TO INDORE.

INDORE PEOPLE'S REQUEST FOR HIS "DARSHAN"

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 17.

"Bombay Chronicle" of 8th instant states that on the Varsha Pratipada day Sir Tukoji Rao was expected at Indore for "darshan" of "Shree Martand" in the old palace compound. It seems something unexpected suddenly turned up on the 22nd ultimo at Barwaha, which compelled Sir Tukoji Rao to abandon his visit to Indore. There are various conjectures and Indore people here connect this telegram with the Government of India.

There was neither any objection on behalf of the British Government nor by the Holkar Government to His Highness paying a short visit to the Indore city. The fact of the matter is that His Highness had to leave Barwaha on the 28th of the last month owing to the sudden and sultry change in the weather which was found quite intolerable to the health of Sharmishtadevi or Lady Tukoji Rao Holkar. Furthermore it is a fact that His Highness is being requested by the public to come here for a couple of days before he sails for Europe on or about the 25th instant and the public here think that His Highness will condescend even to postpone his going to Europe for a fortnight if necessary to please his people who love him so dearly.

SHUDDHI SABHA DEPUTATION WAITS ON SIR TUKOJI RAO

APPEAL FOR "BREADTH OF OUTLOOK"

DEHRA DUN, April 16.

A deputation on behalf of the All-India Shuddhi Sabha, including Swami Chidanand, General Secretary, Thakur Majeetsingh Rathore, M.L.C., and Pandit Amarnath Vaidya waited yesterday on His Highness Maharajah Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar and Her Highness Maharani Sharmishta Bai at the Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie.

MAHARANI'S TRANSFORMATION.

The deputation was granted an interview for about half an hour and it was much impressed to find that Maharani Sharmishta Bai had adopted herself so completely to the Indian mode of dress

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' MEETING

A mass meeting of the Municipal workers was held on Tuesday evening at Foras Road, Mr. Jhabvala presiding. The President at the outset cleared some misapprehensions of the men with regard to the Union. Mr. Bradley then addressed the men and urged cent. per cent. unionism. He explained to them the condition of the Municipal workers in England which they secured by means of a strong organisation. After Mr. Nimbkar's speech, various resolutions, regarding May Day celebration and the men's grievances were passed.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

FORWARD STEP TAKEN BY TATAS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, April 14.

In connection with the unsettled Labour situation, the General Manager issued a circular to-day stating that, with a view to put an end to the departmental strikes affecting the production and as an incentive to Labour to work steadily and energetically, the Board of Directors sanctioned a scheme for payment of production bonus every month to all Indian Labour actively engaged in the Works, operation, maintenance and construction and drawing less than Rs. 300 per month. In other words the Company will pay approximately five weeks' wages per year extra to the employees provided a certain tonnage of finished steel already estimated could be produced. This will cost the Company approximately ten lacs per annum. The men on lower rates will receive higher bonus in relation to their wages, than those on higher rates. There will be no reduction of wages in consequence of this bonus being given. The Directors further announce that they have been able to introduce this scheme in view of the production obtained during the first year of the tariff protection and of the results which it is now seen can be obtained if the labourers work steadily. The Company estimate that 475,000 tons will be produced in 1928-29 and 535,000 in 1929-30. The bonus will be based on the total monthly finished production from each producing unit and the Works as a whole. It is pointed out that the Company cannot afford to make the additional payments to Labour unless these productions are obtained. The bonus will be reduced if the production falls below the estimate and increased if it rises above it. The Company hopes with the additional facilities and equipment installed the above tonnage can easily be obtained and could even be exceeded. Mr. Andrews interviewed calls it a profit sharing scheme to take effect from April first current. He regards this pronouncement of management as marking a new step forward in organisation of Labour in conjunction with Capital in India. He calculates the increase at 20 per cent for the lowest paid men on this basis, which diminishes as the wages get higher. He takes the General Manager's statement that he would be glad to consult the Labour Union in drawing up the details of the new bonus scheme as a further new step in the organisation of Labour and Capital. It was the definite recognition of Labour as a vital and primary factor in the production on whose satisfaction both production and profits depended.

On the re-opening of the Rangoon High Court after Easter and the Burmese new year holidays Justice H. M. Pratt, Puisne Judge, Mandalay took his seat as Chief Justice in the place of Sir Guy Rutledge granted seven months' leave.

PROF. KARVE'S LIFE WORK

AN ASTROLOGICAL REVIEW

The following is the astrological review of the life of Prof. Karve as prepared by Prof. K. N. Bhanu, Astrologer, who is the author of "Fortune Mirror":—

Prof. D. K. Karve, the originator of several institutions, is born under the potent vibration of material success, the symbol of wealth and power. Military business, political or social careers often prosper under this dominating influence. It is a fine fortnight and brilliant number. The chief drawback to it is the tendency it imparts to ride rough-shod over less powerful characters.

IMPORTANCE OF EVERY NINTH YEAR.

From his numerical horoscope, I find clearly that generally every year and particularly every ninth year of his life, must have created some remarkable changes in his career. Almost all his institutions were started under the same influence which rules his life. He joined the Fergusson College in 1891, which was the 33rd year of his life. He was remarried on 9th of March, 1893, while the Fodic influence was that of Mars and the general influence was that of Venus. This marriage must have revolutionised the whole of his career. He started Widows' Re-marriage Association on 31st December 1893, under the Fodic influence of Uranus and the general influence of Apollo (Sun). Uranus is the sudden star of happening, and it being the attendant satellite of the Sun it partakes all the qualities of the Sun. It shows great courage. It gives a dominating power and the ability to think and live independently. It is primarily the vibration of the pioneer, the inventor, the explorer or any one who aims at originality in any line, 1894, 1897, 1903, 1906, 1912, 1916, 1921, 1925, these years must have brought out good many changes in the above institutions. 1933 will bring out the most remarkable change.

INFLUENCE OF MERCURY AND MARS.

He founded the "Hindu Widows' Home Association" on the 14th June 1896, under the Fodic influence of Mercury and the general influence of Saturn. The influence of Mercury signifies sudden bursts of enthusiasm, quick flashes of judgment and then the inevitable relapse into indecision and restlessness. But the general influence of Saturn is colour, change and interesting experiences.

Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve, well-known social reformer and founder of the Women's University, whose 71st birthday anniversary will be celebrated to-day.

Every fifth and eighth year of this institution must have experienced some sudden changes. This institution will undergo one better change in or about 1933.

He started "Women's College" on the 5th July 1916 under the Fodic influence of Mercury and the general influence of the moon. This institution must have experienced some changes in 1918, 1921 1923, 1927. The years 1930, 1933, 1936, show still more changes. The women's University also will undergo several changes for the better in 1930 and 1933. The influence of the moon is the gentlest, most friendly and peace-loving. The staff will therefore co-operate and live in harmony if they are ruled by kindness and conventionality.

"A MUCH-MISUNDERSTOOD MAN."

The general influence that rules Prof. Karve's life is that of Saturn. He is therefore invariably much misunderstood in his life. He often appears cold and undemonstrative. In reality, he has a warm heart towards the oppressed of all classes; but he hides his feelings and allows people to think just what they please.

Any cause that he takes up, he attempts to carry it through in spite of all arguments or oppositions and in so doing he makes, bitter and relentless enemies. He has great obstinacy of purpose and determination. He is decided and dogmatic in all his views. As a general rule he is good-natured and generous, but spasmodic in all his actions.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, are his important days in a week. 9th, 18th and 27th of any month (or any day divisible by three) are his important days. These days will be especially important when they fall on the above days. The periods from 21st March to 27th April and 21st October to 27th November are eventful in his life time.

IN THE OLD AGE.

In old age there is a probability of his suffering from apoplexy, vertigo pains in the head and softening of the brain. He should, therefore, endeavour to sleep more than necessary, to take more recreation, and exercise in the open air; and above all to curb his pride and control his temper.

The 72nd year of his life foreshadows serious illness and perhaps it may end his life.

Death occurred in Scotland on 13th April of Charles Sims.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF WORKERS.

NEED OF MASS ORGANISATION.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in Bombay a large meeting of workers of Bombay was held at Dongri on Saturday night under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala.

Mr. Jhabvala explained to the men at the outset why the meeting was called. He said, various people were suggesting various remedies for the ill that India was suffering to-day, but nobody seemed to take seriously the question of the workers, who formed the great majority of the population of India. The condition of the wage earners was getting from bad to worse day by day; they were not getting adequate remuneration; and though they were the chief factors in working up any industry their voice in the management of those industries did not count at all, they simply had to toil on till strength remained in them. To overcome all these ills he exhorted the men to join the unions in large numbers, and thus make their voice felt through the Unions. He quoted instances from the recent history of Italy and Russia and explained to the men, how through organisations, workers had been able to earn ten times the wages they were earning formerly under the capitalistic regime. There was no power on earth that could resist the United Voice of the toiling millions, and so he appealed to all those that had gathered there to join the Unions in their hundreds and thousands all over the line; and when the Union got sufficiently strong, instead begging as they were now doing, they could enforce, by strikes, which was the only way open to them.

After he concluded he introduced Mr. Bradley to the men, who on rising to speak was heartily cheered.

CONDITIONS OF WORKERS.

Mr. Bradley began by narrating his observations about the conditions of the workers in the various industries India had been adopting in recent years. Their condition, he said, was in some cases worse than that of cattle. Because of the illiteracy and ignorance of the mass of workers they were exploited, and exploited without any regard to the welfare of the workers. The end and aim of the bosses was profit, 100 per cent. profit if possible. The most important factor, the bosses had failed to reckon with, was the economic factor which had been, in the past, the cause of the downfall of many an empire. The workers should unite, form Unions, and put forth their demands, and in the event of their demands not being conceded to, they should be prepared to strike on a large scale. Only through organisation could they hope to better their conditions and be masters in their own homes instead of being slaves.

Mr. Bradley, concluding, appealed to the audience not to put off their day of deliverance by neglecting the Unions, but to bring it nearer by joining the Union in their thousands.

Thereafter the following resolutions, the implications of which, were fully explained to the men by the chairman, were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers calls upon all the Railwaymen on the line to participate in the forth-coming conference at Bhusawal to be held on the 12th and 13th of May, and requests those who have not enlisted themselves as members to do so as soon as possible.

(2) This meeting condemns the action of the Agent in not redressing the men's wrongs in connection with medical examination and warns him of a great discontent prevailing on the staff.

(3) This meeting protests against the management of the G. I. P. in not giving to the men their due promotion for years past, and asks them to give it as soon as possible.

The meeting terminated at about 8-30 amidst hilarious and deafening cheers.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The South Indian Association, Matunga, will accord a public reception to Dewan Bahadur T. S. Narayana Iyer, the Dewan of Cochin and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer at the Visvani Bhuvan Compound, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 17.
Previous Closing Rate	19.71
To-day's Opening Rate	19.61
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	19.72
Difference	plus .01
Broach Expectations	372-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

	April 17.
Previous Closing Rate	10.53
To-day's Opening Rate	10.45
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.56
Difference	plus .03

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1928.

THE BOYCOTT SHALL NOT SLACKEN.

Sir John Simon stated in his Press interview, not yet contradicted, that he is fully convinced that some of those who allowed themselves to be rushed into the boycott now realise the futility of the boycott. Whoever may belong to that classy assuming the class exists outside Sir John's exuberant imagination, Sir. P. Sivaswamy Iyer does not belong to that category. He has promptly repudiated the suggestion that there is any disposition on the part of Indian politicians to slacken the boycott of the Commission. Let it be noted here that Sir Sivaswamy represents a party which demands the least radical change in the constitution of the Commission. His prompt rejoinder, supported by the entire Nationalist Press, knocks the bottom off Sir John's fantastic suggestion. Now that the strain on Sir John in maintaining a pose must be much less than in India, he may consider if he has not once again confused between the wish and the thought. It is true that he has yet to put on a brave face over his Indian achievements to satisfy his own countrymen. But they are easily satisfied, to judge from the tone of the British Press comments on the Commission's work in India.

The "Morning Post" only gramophones Sir John's version, which is also the official version, that the Commission has established points of contact with independent witnesses "who really represent the masses and the classes", the inference being that the Assembly represents neither the masses nor the classes. The paper goes to the logical conclusion of its own line of thought, observing that Sir John's offer to work with a Joint Committee of the Indian Legislature should have been withdrawn when it was refused. If the offer is not to be radically improved, it is best withdrawn immediately. But Sir John is too good a haggler to withdraw it prematurely. The "Manchester Guardian" is overflowing with gratitude for all that the Commission "has accomplished towards retrieving the initial blunders of the Home and the Indian Governments." It is something to have an admission that the Governments did blunder, but the blunders yet remain unrectified, Sir John's scheme being the same as was outlined by the Viceroy and the British Government. At least one Anglo-Indian paper, the "Pioneer", has the honesty to admit that Sir John's scheme was still-born. Its own scheme of a Viceroy's parallel Commission is still in the throes of labour and has not evoked a word of sympathy from anywhere. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer aptly describes the scheme as giving Indians "admission into the parlour by the back door." We shall state it once again for the benefit of all those concerned that the least that Indians demand is equality of status, which can be given neither by the Viceroy nor by Sir John but only by Parliament. And until this demand is conceded, the boycott is not going to be slackened.

The attempts that Sir John Simon and the British Press are making to misrepresent the Indian situation are only a counter-part of the official and semi-official propaganda being carried on in India to weaken the boycott movement. It is, therefore, the duty of Nationalists to look about and far ahead and take every step to maintain intact the boycott and even to stiffen it where necessary. The appointment of an All-India Boycott League with provincial and district branches should no longer be delayed. Apart from its merits as an effective means in maintaining the boycott, an all-party organisation like the one proposed will help a great deal in co-ordinating other national activities and will pave the way for a fusion of all Nationalist parties. It will be excellent if the Boycott League undertakes also the boycott of foreign cloth and selected British goods. If it does not, other institutions which have faith in such a boycott should carry it on. It is a valuable movement in itself and cannot fail to strengthen the effect of the boycott of the Commission. A successful commercial boycott, apart from its economic value to India, will not leave any doubt as to whether the masses or the classes are in favour of British rule and the efforts to perpetuate it. Above all, it should never be forgotten that the tactical points in the boycott of the Commission is the Indian Commission in the shape of the All-Parties' Conference. In the long run it is that Conference that will make or mar the boycott. Similarly, the Assembly's decision, that has hitherto made the Simon scheme abortive, must remain intact against all the designs on it. It is now patent to all that the Viceroy's action in proroguing the Assembly is only a manoeuvre to allow Government to bring up the question of the Commission once again before the Assembly at its next session. Evidently Government still hope to get a snap majority in their favour if the Nationalists fail to muster strong at the session. It is a great pity that at this critical time stalwart Swarajists like Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Goswami should arrange to sail for Europe. Nobody would have grudged them their tour if the hard-won boycott decision in the Assembly were not sought to be tampered with. As it is, their greater duty is by their posts in the Assembly and we earnestly hope they will postpone their tour. The Swarajists having taken the lead in the boycott should not lay themselves open to the criticism that they leave their supporters in the lurch in the hour of crisis. Mahatma Gandhi, who needs a holiday more than any other worker in the country and who cannot fail to do good to India wherever he goes, has set a splendid example in this matter by expressing his readiness to cancel his engagements in foreign countries if the projected boycott of foreign cloth propaganda needs his presence in the country.

CONSTRUCTIVE FORESIGHT

It was proud day both for the Jamnagar State and the Central Bank when His Highness the Jam Saheb, on the invitation of the Directors of the Bank, opened its branch in Jamnagar on Monday. The Central Bank is the largest and most successful Swadeshi banking enterprise in India and it was only natural that its Directors should have readily accepted the invitation of His Highness the Jam Saheb to open a branch in his Capital City. In asking the Jam Saheb to declare the branch open, the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna paid a well-deserved tribute to the ruler of Nawanagar when he said that his success lay mainly in the fact of his being a good 'picker' of men he employed. Sir Pheroze Sethna trusted that His Highness would prove equally successful in his selection of the Central Bank for establishing one of its branches in Jamnagar. The seed has been sown in fruitful soil and there is no doubt the time will soon come when Sir Pheroze Sethna will see the realisation of his hope that the business of the Bank will steadily increase in the Jamnagar State and will prove an incentive to its Directors to extend, with the help of the Jam Saheb and the invitation of other Indian States, their work in their territories as well.

The opening of the branch is an important landmark in the history of the co-operation between Bombay, a great financial centre, and Kathiawad in promoting the general prosperity of the country, to which His Highness the Jam Saheb has made no mean contribution. And this point was gracefully stressed by Mr. R. P. Masani when he said: "They (the Central Bank) had not gone there as philanthropists to render disinterested services to Jamnagar in promoting the interests of the State. The bank hoped to promote the interests of its shareholders also. But he assured them that in seizing the opportunity to co-operate with the Jamnagar Durbar in the development of its growing and promising port and of the trade of one of the most enlightened Indian States, they had placed their duty as a Swadeshi bank in the forefront. It was their duty and privilege to give their share in the achievement of His Highness' object to increase the prosperity of his subjects by the development of its trade and he hoped that the relations of the bank with the Durbar would endure to the lasting benefit of both."

In view of the unfortunate controversy as regards Kathiawad ports the contribution made by His Highness the Jam Saheb to the commercial and industrial development of the country may not be fully realised but it cannot be ignored by those who take a dispassionate view of things. The Jam Saheb in the course of his speech explained the reasons which led him to develop Bedi Bunder and the knowledge of these reasons should bring home to every genuine well-wisher of Kathiawad the constructive foresight of the ruler of Nawanagar. During the last twenty years Jamnagar has had eight lean years of which three were practically famine years. This, His Highness the Jam Saheb said, handicapped the agricultural development of the State and impelled his Government to divert attention to developing trade through the port which the people of Jamnagar had already been carrying on. The State has spent over a crore of rupees directly or indirectly on this port and in spite of the misgivings of some of his officers and other critics the work has progressed most satisfactorily. "Some of the Bombay merchants," His Highness said, "were alarmed at our work and progress and were making allegations against our efforts but happily the Government of India have nothing to do with these allegations and whatever the differences between the Government of India and my State, they will, I hope, be soon settled in a friendly and amicable manner to the lasting benefit of both." All those who are interested in the welfare of Kathiawad and the country will echo the hope. The diversion of part of its trade to Kathiawad by the development of its ports may naturally affect Bombay but the latter has no justification in making a grievance of fair competition. The citizens of Bombay desire the prosperity of its port, but we are sure it is far from their wish to see that prosperity built at the cost of stifling the legitimate aspirations of other parts of the country to exploit their natural advantages in the masterly and successful manner in which Jamnagar, under the guidance of its far-seeing Ruler, has done. Already, as a result of the lead given by Jamnagar, considerable stimulus has been given to the development of other ports in Kathiawad and this development has brought in its train revival and expansion of trade in Kathiawad and with it increasing prosperity to its people. Bombay may have suffered a little but the loss is negligible compared with the incalculable gain to the country as a whole by the vigorous policy of port development along its Westerly Coast with the resultant new life given to trade and industries in areas hitherto regarded as backward, a striking proof of which is provided by the opening of a branch of the Central Bank in Jamnagar. For this gain the country has reason to be grateful to the foresight and constructive genius of the Jam Saheb.

DHONDO KESHAV KARVE.

A TRUE KARMA-YOGI.

(BY V. N. NAIK.)

The Indian Women's University and allied institutions are celebrating, in Poona, to-day, the 71st birthday of their founder-worker, Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve. Starting life, forty-seven years ago, as teacher of youth in Bombay, Prof. Karve has lived the psalmist's allotted span to serve his country in the field of female education and woman emancipation. He has achieved for himself an eminence as a practical social reformer, working to make the Hindu widow's lot easier and better than it has been so far. Through the institutions he has organised and started, he has enabled her to rid herself of the thraldom of old-world ideas and to live a life of useful and self-reliant womanhood, that is worthy of a human being, and calculated in every way to raise the country in the scale of nations. Mr. Karve was called by the late Mr. Gokhale to act as professor of Mathematics at Fergusson College, in the nineties of the last century, soon after Mr. Tilak had severed his connection with that institution. A year later he married a widow from the Sharda Sadan of the late Pandita Ramabai, and thus started, as it were, on the road of social reform in which he has persevered all his life with quiet, selfless work, and with a zeal, vigour and tenacity of purpose, that will put to shame many a young man of the present day. The Hindu Widows' Home, the Mahila Vidyalaya, the Indian Women's University and the "Nishkama Karma Matha" are institutions that show the stuff of which he is made, and the sacrifice that he has undergone to place them on a sound foundation. One and all of these institutions have grown like the acorn planted quietly in the earth and watered and nursed, at the start, with a single-hearted devotion and labour of a single individual, no other than Karve himself. So soon as an idea has come into his head, he has put it into practical shape, without waiting for any external help either in the shape of donations or workers. They have come, no doubt, but only after the originator has vindicated their use by labourious spade work and has given his all, in money, labour and brain to the making of that institution. That is the history of the Hindu Widows' Home, of the Mahila Vidyalaya and the Indian Women's University. It has been a peculiar trait of Mr. Karve's, in all his doings, be they in connection with small affairs such as starting a fund for the amelioration of the people of his native village or ambitious schemes like the foundation of a university for women, to wait for no external help to launch his scheme upon the world. He believes in hard work, in the beneficient influence of time, and in God's providence to lead every good cause to success. His autobiography, which is being reprinted in connection with the celebration, is a practical sermon on 'work and faith' as the guiding principles of his life.

A PIONEER INSTITUTION.

Mr. Karve is not, so far as his intellectual attainments go, a genius. But he is a genius in the sense that he has infinite patience and an infinite capacity for hard work. He never thinks in flashes and never works spasmodically. He is a plodder all his life and he believes in plodding as the most valuable asset of life. Brick by brick, stone by stone, he has reared those institutions, that stand to-day a monument to his genius as a constructive reformer. The Indian Women's University has to-day a property worth five lakhs, with an annual grant of Rs. 52.500 from the gift of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, a gift of fifteen lakhs of rupees, which is to go to that institution, when the institution itself has raised an equal sum to constitute its permanent fund. Be it noted that Sir Vithaldas made that gift 'after' he had convinced himself, by personal observation in India and abroad, of the utility of this new departure in education. As is now well-known, the institution of Mr. Karve is modelled in the Japanese University of women, and aims like that institution, to make the education imparted there a blend of the practical and the intellectual, in order to make the Indian woman a useful member of the society. Those who have read something about this matter need not be told that not all women are fitted by intellect and temperament to receive education that is an exact copy of that imparted to men. If the few can profit by the doubtful experiment, the many suffer irretrievably from the drill and discipline through which the boys have, inevitably, to pass. Meyrick Booth has written admirably about the subject in the pages of the "19th Century and After." Mr. Karve's is an effort to save the waste of brain-power and effort that is evident in the case of many of our girls who go to colleges meant for boys, simply because there are no institutions in our midst to impart them such education as they require. No doubt, the Indian Women's University needs considerable levelling up, till it comes up even the model of the Japanese Women's University it has placed before itself. But that will come with ampler funds, with greater public support, with actual experience of the work, and with able men to shoulder the burden of teaching and organisation. Even such as it is, the Indian Women's University supplies a need that has been long felt in the life of the womanhood of India. It is a pioneer institution of its kind in Maharashtra and as such deserves

(Continued on page 8.)

EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

AN EXAMINATION OF THE SYLLABUS

(BY KASHINATH G. WARTY, M.A., B.T.)

In a previous article published in this paper on the 7th March I had discussed the aims of all instruction in secondary schools, as they are and as they ought to be. I propose now to examine the syllabus that is followed in these schools and see how far it helps us in attaining those objects in view. Our boys and girls have to spend seven years in the least in a secondary school, and this period is generally divided into two, the first five years forming the middle school and last two the high school years. Though actual work of preparing the students for the School Leaving Examination begins in the fourth standard, the fourth and fifth years are not included in the matriculation years, because the work done in the highest two standards only counts for something in the prosecution of further studies.

MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE

In the middle school we teach the same subjects in which we prepare our students for the S. L. Examination, but only in quite an elementary form. We are more or less guided by the course of studies framed by the Educational Department, in 1914. It is a sad commentary on the slowness of the Educational Department that they have not yet been able to appreciate the need of revising the syllabus. There have been many changes in the educational methods and theories since 1914, and the Headmasters with a mind to improve the education of children and put to test some of the new methods are handicapped by the rules laid down in that 'bill of studies' drawn some fifteen years ago. Any deviations therefrom are marked as defects in the work of the school by the Educational Inspectors in their annual inspection reports. I know a case in which the Educational Inspector, though it was clearly explained to him that no translation book is taught in the school and that more attention is paid to the original composition work, remarked against the school studies as if non-teaching of translation was a very important defect in the studies of the school.

DRAWING AND DRILL.

Among the subjects taught in the middle schools Drawing and Drill take as much time as any other subject. Indeed, they are the two subjects which are the source of pleasure, but their importance is not fully recognised. Both these subjects are compulsory throughout the middle school course, yet we do not see a good number of boys and girls benefiting thereby. Even after receiving instruction in Drawing for five years a pupil cannot pass the elementary grade examination in Drawing. They do not seem to be much improved in physique when they leave the school though they are made to attend the Drill periods every week. The reason for this state of things is obvious. We teach these subjects not with a view to make the pupils appreciate the beautiful or to stimulate them in building a good physique, but only because they are included in the syllabus. The only effective way to making the pupils and teachers take real interest in these subjects is to make it compulsory for a candidate appearing for the S. L. Examination to get a certificate from the Headmaster to the effect that he or she has passed the elementary examination in Drawing and a particular physical test.

THE MATRICULATION SYLLABUS.

It is not necessary for us to examine the middle school course in detail. Much depends upon what is required for the Matriculation by the University, for only those subjects which are prescribed for the School Leaving Examination receive more attention at the hands of the teachers and boys. As at present there are at least six subjects which a matriculation boy has to study, namely, two languages, Mathematics with its three branches, History, Geography, and Science. What is wanted is an elementary knowledge of all these subjects. But while considering the prescription of the portion to be taught, we must bear in mind the purpose this knowledge has to serve. If our ultimate aim of school-teaching is to make the boys and girls realise completely what human life really means, and thus make them interest

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Strike.

Bombay is once again in the throes of Labour unrest. Nearly 50,000 workers are on strike and one does not know it their number will not increase as days pass by. That many of the strikers have grievances—we say "many" advisedly because, as Sir Fazulbhoy in his interview says, his employees have no grievances—cannot be denied, but there are grievances which are capable of being adjusted by negotiation. But, unfortunately, some of those who are taking a leading part in the strike movement seem to imagine that a General Strike will at one stroke remove all these grievances. There could be no more cruel miscalculation. For, the stoppage of mills for several days or even weeks will not be unwelcome to most of the mills which are now working at a loss while the only sufferers will be the poor strikers themselves and their families. A General Strike is a weapon that must be resorted to only when all avenues of negotiation are barred to the workers, when complete stoppage of work is certain to involve loss to the employers and when, above all, the workers are themselves well organised. The organisation of mill workers is proceeding apace. It is a work that must be carried on with greater vigour and by a central organisation co-ordinating all other agencies.

Come Together.

In this connection we trust the sound advice given by Mr. Shiva Rao, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress, will not be lost on those who are asking Bombay's mill workers to resort to the weapon of a General Strike at a moment least auspicious for its success. The time had come, Mr. Shiva Rao said, when the Trade Union movement in India should weed out of its organisation mischief-makers. A warning was all the more necessary for there are certain individuals who go about the country preaching the gospel of strike." The most effective guarantee of ultimate success, Mr. Shiva Rao rightly said, was efficient organisation. The organisation of Bombay's mill-workers as a whole can hardly be said to be efficient. The best service to them, therefore, would be to push on the work of organisation of unions in every mill and thus evolve the guarantee of success. Meanwhile, we trust the accredited representatives of the workers and the employers will lose no time in coming together and by mutual understanding preventing the situation growing from bad to worse.

Prof. Karve Jubilee Fund.

The numerous friends and admirers of Prof. Karve will celebrate to-day as his 71st birthday. We would join these in their birthday greetings to one whom Mahatma Gandhi justly describes as a "giant among silent and selfless workers". The Indian Women's University and the Widows' Home of Poona are standing monuments of his silent and selfless toil against tremendous odds. More abiding than even these is the inspiration that his dedicated life brings to every worker in the cause of Indian womanhood. His friends and admirers have started, in honour of his 71st birthday, a Karve Jubilee Fund for instituting scholarships in his name for the benefit of helpless widows. The purpose of the fund is worthy of the person in whose honour it is started. We trust the men and women of India who seek to elevate Indian womanhood will subscribe to the fund promptly and generously.

"Daughters of India."

To the buffets that a fallen nation receives there seems to be no end. A companion volume to "Mother India" is announced by the publishers of that book. It is called the "Daughters of India" and a Free Press message says that the resemblance between the "Mother" and the "Daughter" is most striking. The new book is also written by an American lady, a Miss Margaret Wilson, a "missionary who has spent some days in India." The burden of song in the new book is stated to be the same as in the older one—sexuality. Only, the present book, being a novel, permits itself a licence beyond the reach of even Miss Mayo. "India is fatally over-sexed", says Miss Wilson, "and is burned to death ages ago emotionally by a lust unrestrained by religion and encouraged by climate." This is stated to be only one of the foulest aspersions in the book on Indian manhood and womanhood. It is true, indeed, that Christ is still being daily crucified, and by none more than by Christians like Miss Mayo and Miss Wilson.

Jain-Palitana Dispute.

High hopes were raised, when, at the invitation of the Palitana Durbar, representative leaders of the Jains proceeded to Palitana last week to discuss terms of an amicable settlement of the dispute between the community and the Durbar. Unfortunately, those hopes have not been realised because no settlement could be reached with the result that the present abstention from pilgrimage by the Jains will continue. It is a result on which His Highness the Thakore Saheb cannot congratulate himself. Palitana will doubtless suffer some financial loss by acceding to the wishes of the Jain community. But the Durbar will lose more by the continued abstention from pilgrimage by the Jains. On the other hand, the harm to its prestige which it has suffered by being the direct cause of preventing a whole community from performing one of its religious duties is incalculable.

TOWARDS A GENERAL STRIKE?

50,000 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS.

GRAVE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

NEED FOR PROPER ORGANISATION AND LEADERSHIP.

SIR FAZULBHOY INTERVIEWED.

The industrial unrest in Bombay threatens to assume much graver proportions than are generally anticipated. The present strike situation is developing into a crisis and at any moment a general lockout may be declared. In the mill area the workers seem to be restive. They are also determined. It is said by the workers' spokesmen that the policy enunciated by certain mill-owners to cut down the wages of their employees was aimed at breaking the solidarity of the workers and force them to accept the inevitable without even a show of protest. From their past experience the workers, have, they urge, learnt that they have no hope of bettering their conditions without concerted action. The men appear to be more alert than their leaders. They seem to have taken the present fight as a matter of life and death for them. By the early hours of Tuesday afternoon about 23 mills were affected, and by the close of the day about 12 mills more were added. The following mills have been affected:—

(1) Currimbhoy, (2) Mohmedbhoy, (3) Pabani, (4) Fazalbhoy, (5) Mathradas, (6) Asur Virji, (7) Madhavrao Scindia, (8) Indian Bleaching, (9) David, (10) Phoenix, (11) Jamshed, (12) Dawn, (13) Bombay Industrial, (14) Pearl, (15) Crown, (16) Crescecent, (17) Premier, (18) Pralhad, (19) Dawning, (20) Kastoorchand, (21) Crown, (22) Textile, (23) Standard, (24) Globe, (25) Ranchhoddas, (26) Damodar, (27) Tricumdas, (28) Sun Mill (Sindhe's), (29) Kinnis, (30) Presidency, and others. About 50,000 workers are out. There is an organised move towards a general strike and unless wiser counsels prevail Bombay will again be plunged into an industrial unrest the like of which has never been witnessed in recent years.

That this crisis should have occurred at a time when no attempts were being spared from all quarters for a better co-operations between Capital and Labour to make the Swadeshi programme effective, is generally deplored.

IN UNITY LIES STRENGTH

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF WORKERS

A largely attended public meeting of the Bombay mill-workers was held near the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel on Tuesday evening, Mr. Alwe, one of the operatives, presiding.

In a lengthy speech the president drew a graphic picture of the deplorable condition of the workers in this City. The workers wanted, he said, living wages, better housing conditions and such other benefits as were obtainable in other industrial countries. He then stressed the need of proper organisation. Without solidarity in their ranks, it was impossible for them to better their condition, he concluded.

After Mr. S. S. Mirajkar had addressed the meeting, Mr. B. F. Bradley exhorted the workers never to retrace the bold step they had taken to vindicate their legitimate rights. He said that when he went round the mill areas he was struck with the wonderful solidarity of the workers even in their disorganised state. He was reminded of the general strike in his own country. He wanted the workers not to lose the present opportunity of strengthening their position by organising themselves into a solid body. In workers' solidarity lay their hope for the future. Mr. Bradley advised the workers and their leaders not to lose patience and not to outstrip the limits of prudence, calm deliberation and sound judgment. He wanted them to set up an influential and truly representative Board to carry on negotiations with the mill-owners. He urged the workers to chalk out their own definite lines of action and draw out in definite terms their demands.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala also laid stress on the need of solidarity in the ranks. He favoured the idea of a general strike and exhorted the workers not to rest until they had brought out all their comrades from all the mills. In their united strength lay their victory, concluded the speaker.

The meeting then dispersed admidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

DEMONSTRATIVE PROCESSION

The mill area presented a dismal outlook on Tuesday as the strike of the operatives took a distinct turn for the worse. In all eighteen mills were closed down employing about 34,000 men. The day began with a mass meeting in Nagoo Sayaji Wadi at Parel which was attended by about 2,000 men. They were addressed by Messrs. Bradley, Nimbkar, Alve and Jhabwalla who exhorted the strikers to exercise tolerance and patience and join the Union to make a common cause with their other comrades to bring about a General Strike. The meeting then formed into a huge procession which marched through the mill area shouting and exhorting the other workmen to join them. Some of the mill managers out of nervousness apprehending some riot peremptorily closed down the mills at the sight of the procession. The men thus turned out of the mills naturally joined the procession instead of going home or remaining in the mill compound. The procession thus swelled and went from mill to mill in the locality making demonstration in one way or the other. As it was not possible for all the workmen, who joined the procession to remain passive and non-violent some of them pelted stones at the mill premises breaking the window-panes or hitting the men in the mill compound. They called out the men to leave their work and join the procession and in many cases the response was encouraging to them as in a couple of hours not less than eighteen mills were closed down. At one mill, viz., the Globe Mill, the processionists tried their best to call out the operatives, but without success. The men who numbered about 1,800 refused to leave their work and in spite of some demonstration of stone-throwing they stuck to their machines with the result that the strikers proceeded further to some other mills.

There are in all forty-two mills in the De Lisle Road section, out of which hardly fifteen were working with full complement. The eighteen mills closed down on Tuesday do not include those already closed before for some reason or other. If all the mills closed down so far were considered the number would go to at least to thirty. Most of the operatives who are thrown out of work presumably will go to their villages for agricultural purposes in April and May and would watch with interest the development in Bombay as to how far their colleagues have succeeded in their demand.

SIR FAZABHOY INTERVIEWED

"I cannot understand, why workers in my mills should go on strike", replied Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who was approached by a "Chronicle" representative. "The poor workers are committing a mistake in striking for no reason. My people have gone on strike, because, to my mind, they yielded to outside pressure. Some of the other strikers pelted my mills and they had to come out. According to my information they were from the Textile Mills."

"So there is no specific reason?" put in our representative, to which Sir Fazulbhoy emphatically said: "There is absolutely no reason."

Continuing, Sir Fazulbhoy added the wages of the weavers in the Kastoorchand Mills were reduced and as a protest they struck work, but they have resumed work now.

Our representative next asked: "Can any individual mill-owner reduce wages or men without the sanction of the Mill-owners' Association?" Sir Fazulbhoy's reply was a mere no.

On being asked whether there were any devices of doing either of the two things in an underhand or surreptitious manner without technically going beyond the terms of the Mill-owners' Association, the courteous mill-owner said he did not know of any such device.

Finally he expressed the opinion that workers did not stand to gain at all by resorting to a General Strike.

F. WARD D. C. C.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE STRIKE

The Hon. Secretary of the F Ward District Congress Committee in the course of a statement regrets the present mill-strike. His Committee he writes, has always supported the move for co-operation and harmony in the industry. From past experience, he goes on to say, all strikes had ended in failure, though the Labour leaders had always claimed moral victory for the workers. He deeply deplores the present mill-strike all the more, because that threatened to deal a heavy blow to the Swadeshi campaign that the F Ward District Congress Committee is launching forth. He hopes that the unwise, inopportune and unfortunate move of some of the mill-owners would soon be revised. He adds that the sympathies of his Committee were with the workers.. But he is not in a position to say what exactly his Committee would do in the present situation. At the meeting of the Managing Committee to be held on Sunday at 9 a.m. the F Ward District Congress Committee would consider what attitude the Committee should adopt in the present crisis. "No attempt will be spared," he concludes, "by my Committee to bring about an equitable settlement of the present unfortunate unrest."

LILOOAH STRIKERS COLLECT FUNDS

HOWRAH SCAVENGER'S CALL OFF STRIKE,

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Lillooah Workshop strikers who left Howrah on Saturday visited Serampore and French Chandernagore last evening where they collected funds. They arrived at Chinsura to-day and later proceeded to Bandel on their way to Burdwan. The men are marching quietly and no disorder has occurred.

Howrah scavengers strike was called off at a joint meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and the Scavengers' Union to day and the men will resume work to-morrow. The terms of the settlement included an all round increment of eight annas per head from June and full pay during the strike period.—A.P.

PLEA AGAINST STRIKE

MR SHIVRAO'S SPEACH TO MADRAS RAILWAYMEN

MADRAS, April 16.

A strong plea against strikers was made to-night by Mr. Shiva Rao, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress, who addressing the M. and S. M. Railway Labour Unoin on the work before them, declared that the most effective guarantee of ultimate success was efficient organisation. The time had come when the Trade Union movement in India should weed out of its organisation mischief-makers. A warning was all the more necessary to the Railway Union for "there are certain individuals who go about the country preaching the gospel of strike." The fomenter of individual strike in India was the real enemy of the Trade Union movement. Mr. Shiva Rao said he was relieved to note signs that employers' opposition to Labour was gradually weakening. Concluding he urged the continuance of the non-communal nature of Labour organisation.—A. P.

SWARAJ AND INDIAN STATES

PANDIT MOTILAL CLARIFIES THE ISSUES

NEED FOR READJUSTMENT

DIRECT TREATY RELATION UNDER X-RAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

In the course of a letter in the "Pioneer" of 18th April, in reply to its leading article under the heading "Is This Swaraj?" Pandit Motilal Nehru deals with the Indian States as follows: "The most important statement made by you is that 'there are large tracts of India under Indian Princes and Rulers with direct treaty relations with the British Crown whose independence and status must remain unaffected even by the grant of full Dominion Status'".

"In this one sentence, you have begged a number of questions of law and fact which are now exercising one of the best brains of England, an ex-Solicitor General who is at present advising the Princes of India. It is wrong history to say that the Indian Princes have any direct treaty relations with the British Crown, and it is bad law to lay down that their status must remain unaffected, even by the grant of full Dominion Status. Apart from questions of history and law, it is but common sense that the Governments of Indian Princes and the Government of the People in the rest of India, whatever form it may take, cannot exist side by side without direct relations between the two, and the sooner the Indian Princes realise this simple truth, the better it will be for them and the happiness and contentment of their people. It is, however, unnecessary to go into the matter further at this stage."

EARTHQUAKE IN OAXACA STATE

SEVERAL TOWNS DESTROYED

SEVERE SHOCKS FELT IN MANY PARTS.

LONDON, April 17.

Veracruz.—Several towns in Oaxaca State are believed to have been destroyed by an earthquake which rocked South Mexico. Many buildings have collapsed in Oaxaca City, where shocks were very severely felt. Most buildings in Pinitepa and Textepec have been damaged. Buildings at Vera Cruz were also rocked but apparently there has been no loss of life while damage has been small.—Reuter.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE AT BUKHAREST

NO DAMAGE

LONDON, April 17.

Bukharest.—A further earthquake occurred here at three in the morning. It lasted a few seconds, and there was no damage.—Reuter.

APPRECIATION OF PROF. KARVE'S SERVICES.

WARM TRIBUTES OF POONA PRESS.

POONA CITY, April 17.

Special appreciative articles have been devoted in the local press to the services rendered by Prof. D. K. Karve in the domain of social reform, especially the education of women, on the eve of his 71st birthday, which will be celebrated to-morroy under the presidenship of the Hon. Mr. Pradhan.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA LAWYERS' CONFERENCE.

MR. R P KARANDIKAR ELECTED PRESIDENT

POONA, April 17.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara has been elected president of the Maharashtra Lawyers' Conference, to be held at Poona on May 4th, 5th and 6th. Barrister Ghaswalla has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

FLIGHT TO BE COMPLETED

REPAIRS TAKEN IN HAND.

LONDON, April 16.

Clarke City.—Commandant Fitzmauriee left Greenly Island on a Canadian aeroplane. Baron Huenefeld and Capt. Koehl are remaining in the Island endeavouring to repair the "Bremen" and will complete the flight to New York.

Quebec.—Commandant Fitzmaurice has arrived at Natashquan 200 miles from Greenly Island.—Reuter.

LT-COMMANDER MACDONALD REACHES ABOUKER

LONDON, April 16.

Cairo.—Lieut.-Commander MacDonald has arrived at Aboukir.—Reuter.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

NATIONALIST OFFENSIVE AGAINST NORTH.

400 MILES FRONT COVERED BY TROOPS.

LONDON, April 17.

Shanghai.—With the advent of spring, the long discussed Nationalist offensive against the North opened on seventh April on a four hundred miles front, from Haichow along the Lunghai Railway to Kweiteh, and from there, across the Yellow River, to Changteho. It is estimated that three quarter million men are engaged on the offensive. Chiang Kai-shek with his headquarters at Hauchowfu is fighting on a hundred and fifty miles front westwards from Haichow. He commands a quarter million Nationalists and is opposed by 80,000 Chihli troops and Sunchuanfang's 50,000, Shantung troops.. The Christian General, Fengyuhsien, with a hundred thousand men, holds the long front of mountains on both sides of the Yellow River, and is confronted by 150,000 Fengtien troops. It is known that the Southerners have launched three main offensives.—Reuter.

SURPRISE ATTACK ON CHINESE STEAMER.

LANDING PARTY'S UNSUCCESSFUL PURSUIT

LONDON, April 17.

Hongkong.—Fifteen pirates who were on board the steamer "Hsinwah" disguised as passengers, surprised the officers, seized the vessel, took possession of the ship's arms, and ordered the Master of the vessel to steer to Bias Bay, where they were met by sampans to which the loot consisting of cargo and passengers' belongings was transferred. Five Chinese passengers were carried off for ransom. A Chinese gunboat surprised the pirates while they were transferring the booty. Then they pirates hurried ashore chased by a landing party who, however, lost track of them and abandoned pursuit. "Hsinwah" left for Hongkong escorted by the gunboat.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO ADVANCE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES.

JAPANESE MARINES ORDERED A T TSINGTAO

LONDON, April 17.

Tokio.—Following the advance of the Chinese Nationalist forces into Shantung, the Cabinet has decided to order that Marines should be landed at Tsingtao to be available for being sent to Tsinan. Troops at Tientsin will be held in readiness to proceed to Shantung. Cabinet is considering the question of sending troops from Japan.—Reuter.

PARIS TO NEW YORK FLIGHT

M. COSTES' GREAT DESIRE

LONDON, April 17.

Paris.—M. Costes, interviewed, expressed a very great desire to attempt a flight from Paris to New York and said that he was only awaiting a suitable plane.—Reuter.

DISCOVERY OF "PEKING MAN"

AMERICAN RESEARCH PROFESSOR'S EFFORTS

LONDON, April 16.

Peking.—Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews of the American Museum Natural History whose last expedition to Mongolia resulted in the discovery of a famous dinosaur eggs, has left Kalgan as head of the fourth Central Asiatic Expedition after arranging with brigands infesting Mongolia not to hinder the expedition. The object of the expedition is to seek for human remains, older than Java apeman. The expedition owes its inception to the discovery in the hills near Peking last year of human tooth belonging to a man supposed to be a million years old and since named Sinanthropus or "Peking man", supporting the theory that Central Asian plateau was the cradle of human race.—Reuter's Special.

COMMISSION SECRETARIES BUSY

LONDON, April 16.

The Secretaries of the Simon Commission have taken up a suite of rooms in the Law Courts. It is not expected that any substantial amount of formal evidence will be taken in London by the Commission which leaves for India on 27th September. Principal work here will be the examining of material coming week by week from India.—Reuter.

CLEAN SWEEP OF RADICAL PROFESSORS ?

UNIVERSITIES OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT

LONDON, April 16.

Tokio.—As an indication of growing hostility to Government's intention of making a clean sweep of radically inclined professors and students the authorities of the Kyoto University have decided to oppose Government's proposal to dismiss the radical Professor Kawakami, expel radical students and dissolve Social Science classes, pending investigation. Other seats of learning are taking similar stand.—Reuter's Special.

FOUND ALIVE UNDER DEBRIS

CHIEF ACCOUNTANTS WONDERFUL ESCAPE

LONDON, April 16.

Sofia.—During the work of clearing an earthquake ruins of a five-storey Peoples Bank at the Chirpan, the Chief Accountant of the Bank was discovered alive under the mass of masonry which protected him and under which he spent twenty-six hours under debris. He has been sent to the hospital.—Reuter's Special.

SHAM INTERVIEW WITH SIMON

MISCHIEVOUS STATEMENTS IN LONDON PAPER.

SIR JOHN'S DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, April 17.

Under the heading "A Correcteion" the "Evening Standard" publishes the following letter from Sir John Simon:

"On reaching Victoria Station from India on Saturday afternoon, I was shown a copy of the "Evening Standard" containing what purported to be an interview with myself on passing through Paris. Doubtless you published it in good faith but the whole thing is without foundation. I was knocked up from my sleeping berth at Gare de Lyon before seven in the morning by a stranger apparently an American. I told him I was sorry I could not give him any interview and he retired. I made no other observation of any sort or kind. Crudity and folly of remarks attributed to me—about the future report of the Indian Commission for example or the child marriage or "Hindu ruling" (whatever that may be)—are such that it would hardly be worthwhile repudiating them were it not that they are calculated if they are not corrected, to do mischief in India."

EDITOR'S NOTE.

The editor of the "Evening Standard" appends the following note to the letter:

"We received a statement from a source which we had found trustworthy and published it in complete good faith. We wish to express to Sir John Simon and the Indian Committee our regret that such a statement was published, and we desire to give full publicity to this correction and withdrawal."—Reuter.

"TIMES" STILL AT IT.

PREACHES PHILOSOPHY OF SECESSION

LONDON, April 17.

The "Times" says that hard facts may compel the Liberal and Responsivist non-co-opertors whose mood is to lism against the appointment protest their hypersensitive nation- of a purly Parliamentary Commission to leave the Swarajists in wilderness, and accept the Simon Commission. But if the Liberal and Responsivist opposition ends, it is to be hoped it will have yielded not to the superior manoeuvring powers on the part of the British and Indian Governments, but to the better understanding of the honesty of intentions of the Imperial Parliament.—Reuter.

POWER NAVIGATION.

A GRAN DIOSE SCHEME

MOVE OF U. S. AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS

LONDON, April 17.

Ottawa.—The Canadian and American Governments have agreed on the basis of negotiations for a grandiose power navigation scheme developing three million horse-power. The total expenditure will be 650 million dollars involving the construction of 27-foot waterway to the head of great lakes. Correspondence between the two Governments, placed on the table of the House of Commons, shows that Canada proposes to construct and control wholly the Canadian section of St. Lawrence shipway, including the new Welland Canal at a cost of 315 million dollars. The United States will construct an international section on St. Lawrence River and complete upper-lake channels to the depth of 27-feet at a cost of 339 millions, while power development on the international section is shared equally by Canada and the United States. The latter have agreed to the Canadian suggestion to appoint a joint board of engineers to consider the engineering problems of the international section.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

BEARS CONTINUE TO DEPRESS PRICES

CALCUTTA, April 17.

In the share market to-day in jutes, notwithstanding a steady fabric market, share values were barely maintained to-day, and bears continued to depress prices in absence of any visible support. In cottons little interest was taken in this section, prices hardly showing any change. In coals, business has been difficult to negotiate owing to lack of buyers, rates in most cases tending to lower. Teas have been practically neglected. Kalacherra came into business at reduced rates. In miscellaneous Iron and Steel issues found sellers, weakening values, as also Indian Standard Wagon, ord. Otherwise there have been no material changes of note except in the case of Calcutta Steam Navigation, which advanced about sixteen points. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 75/4, four per cent loan 1960/70 87/6, five per cent loan 1945/55 106/4.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa 72, Bankura Damodar River 73, Sara Serajganj 100.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord 177, Kesoram ord 3/4.

Jutes:—Auckland ord 408, do pref 125, Bally ord 322, Budge Budge ord 695/8, Cheviot 387, Clive 52/2, Delta 687, Gondalpara ord 1300, Hooghly pref 17/4, Howrah 68/6, Hukumchand ord 25/15, Lansdowne 363, National 37, New Central ord 727, Presidency 12/14, Reliance pref 128.

Coals:—Bengal 415, Burrakur 11/14, Equitable pref 100, Kosoonda and Nyadee 4/10, New Beerbhoom 13/12, Sutikdih 11/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 7/8, Muzafferpore Electric 11/8, Patna Electric 14/12, Bengal Iron 16/4, Burn and Co. six per cent pref 103, Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref 118, Indian Iron and Steel 18/4, Indian Standard Wagon ord 39, Bengal Flour 147, British India Corporation ord 4, pref 113, Calcutta Ice Association 8/6, Titaghur Paper ord 7/4, Midnapore Zemindary 130, Calcutta Steam Navigation 130, India General Navigation ord 194, Champaran Sugar 10/8.

Teas:—Kalacherra 90, Manabarrie 190, Sapoi 20.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

RULING PRINCES IN BOMBAY

BUTLER COMMITTEE TO ARRIVE ON FRIDAY

Among the Ruling Princes who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday are H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmere, H. H. the Maharaja of Vankaner, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur and H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Banganapalle, H. H. the Jam Saheb is expected to arrive this morning. Meanwhile consultations are going on among the Princes and their legal advisers in regard to the presentation of their case before the Butler Committee whose members arrive in Bombay on Friday.

The City Coroner gave a verdict of suicide while insane on Frederick Franks, aged sixty-two, Secretary of the Burma Railways, who was killed by a train at the Bank tube station. Evidence showed that Franks was worried at the prospect of compulsory retirement, when the Government of India took over charge of the Burma Railways in December.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION WITH TRADE COMMISSIONER.

DEPUTATION OF INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LONDON, April 16.

Sir Atul Chatterjee received, to-day, a deputation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce which, "inter alia," urged the appointment of an Advisory Committee to co-operate with the Trade Commissioner for India to encourage trade between India and England.

Sir Atul Chatterjee gave a sympathetic hearing and promised to consider the suggestions. He assured the deputation that arrangements would be made for the Trade Commissioner to attend meetings of the Committee of Chamber and keep in close touch with it whenever desired. Consequently the deputation did not press the appointment of an Advisory Committee.—Reuter.

AIR VENTURE IN SINGAPORE

FORMATION OF REGISTERED COMPANY

RANGOON, April 16.

The "Rangoon Gazette" publishes details of a new enterprise undertaken by the Air Survey Company, Ltd., of which Mr. R. C. Kemp is the Managing Director. The company is opening a new centre of activity at Singapore. It is registered in London, and has established itself in India with its centre at Calcutta. The Calcutta Branch will be shortly formed into a company registered in India with rupee capital, with the object of running transport services all over India, as well as continuing the original business of carrying out aerial surveys. At present the company is surveying Malda District for settlement purposes.

The new venture at Singapore is to be a dollar company. Messrs. Alfred, Holts and the Blue Funnel Line are supporting the venture and the Colonial Office has given the scheme its general approval. The machines at Singapore will be seaplanes (all metal monoplanes) on twin floats capable of carrying eighteen passengers and three crew. The fare for the journey from Rangoon to Singapore will be about Rs. 350. The planes will carry mails. The service will be weekly, and the route from Singapore will be through Penang, Victoria Point, Rangoon, and Akyab, to the water base on the Hooghly, at Calcutta. The planes will also carry on service twice a week between Singapore and Batavia calling at Muntok and Sumatra, working in close co-operation with the Dutch Air Service to Batavia. Later the Air Survey Company will open a service connecting with the farther East, including Bangkok in the scheme.—A.P.

KING OF BELGIUM IN DENMARK

LONDON, April 16.

Copenhagen.—The King and Queen of Belgium accompanied by the Count of Flanders, Princess Marie Jose, and Foreign Minister M. Hymans, arrived here and were received at the station by the Danish Royal family, Ministers and military and civil authorities. Visitors were cheered by crowds en route to the palace.—Reuter's Special.

DHONDO KESHAV KARVE.

(Continued from page 6.)

encouragement and support in much larger measure than it has got so far.

TRIUMPH OF CHARACTER.

The success that Mr. Karve has attained in everything he has attempted is more a triumph of character,—of tenacious will, of clear-cut aim and purpose, of irreproachable integrity and candour—than of talent so-called. In life character counts more than intellect. That trite maxim is amply illustrated in the career of Mr. Karve. He is least self-conscious of all our public workers. He is shy, modest and of retiring disposition. He has courage enough, which implies the will to persevere against all odds. But he has not that other form of it which is described as audacity. Much less has he in him that element of it which we know as bluff. He is no platform orator or fighter. He can explain his scheme and convince those who come to him with an open mind. But if any raise objections, he retires into his shell, hoping to convince the opponents by deeds rather than words. A plain simple man, with strenuous habits of work, unassuming, selfless, quiet, a visionary all the same, ever revolving new plans, or developing old ones along new lines, Mr. Karve is a true "Karma-Yogi." Work is to him worship and the service of man, the proper service of God. In the history of Western India his name will ever be cherished along with Ranade, Bhandarkar, Gokhale, Agarkar as a reformer and patriot that has striven his best and given his all to help woman to liberate herself. We cannot say of him, with the late Mr. Mandlik, that as a reformer he has done no better than enact the role of a "Luther with rose and lavender."

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

	Remittances during the week ending from 1st April 1928 to 14th April 1928	Total Remittance from 14th April 1928
Sterling purchased in India	1,020,000	1,740,000
Sterling taken over in London		
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.		
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury		
Council Bills.		
Total	1,020,000	1,710,000

"GOEBEN" REPAIRS SCANDAL

ISHAN BEY CONVICTED

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

LONDON, April 16.

Constantinople.—The High Court has sentenced Ishan Bey to two years' imprisonment and the loss of official employment, Sabandjali Hakki to one year, Deputy Nazim Bey and Fikret Bey to four months' imprisonment. All higher officials of the Navy Department, who were involved, have been acquitted.—Reuter.

(A previous message bearing on the subject was wired by Reuter from Constantinople on February 26th last:—"Ihsan Bey stood in ears in the High Court at Angora while the Prime Minister Ismet Pasha heaped indictments upon him. The Premier and other members of the Cabinet gave evidence. Ihsan Bey ascribed the accusations to personal hatred." Ihsan was a Deputy of the Angora Council and the Minister of State. He was involved in the Goeben repair contracts fraud and was suspected of having received bribes. At the last session of the Angora Council, the privileges of membership in the Council were withdrawn from him in order to allow the judiciary to have a fair field before it in the trial.)

PASSENGERS PER S S: "RAJPUTANA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s. s. "Rajputana" which is due to arrive in Bombay on the 20th inst:—

Major E G Atkinson, Mrs R F D Burnett, Mr A Booker, Mr A Breithaupt, Sister Mary Bayles, Mrs A, Baldwin, and child Mr Beach, Col J R Brunker, Mrs Brunker, child and infant, Mrs V Cunningham, Mrs B Chapman, Mr E G Duncan, Mrs Dobbs, Mr V L Dean, Mrs F X de Souza, Mrs S E Edmunds Flt/Lt B L Edwards, Mr J Inman Emery, Mrs Emery, Mr J A, Ferguson, I C S Mr C Fletcher, Mr J W F Gurr, Mr C G C Hendley, Mrs Hendley, and child Mrs J Hurst, Mr G Hughes, Mr F B Jones, Miss F B Jessup, Mr M M Johri, Mr R E Jack, Mr G W Kyte, Mr A Keetley, Mr W J Lambert, Mrs Lambert Mr A W Levingston, Mr W Lee, Miss Lovett, Major C J R E Lewis, Mrs M Lewis, Miss Elsie Moloy, Mr I E R Mackenzie, Mr W Morris, Miss H P Morris, Mr N B McMillan, Mr R E Mills, Mrs A K MacEwan, Mr F Murza, Mrs Murza, Miss E O'Callaghan, Capt G Plomer, Mr W H Peppercorn, Mrs Peppercorn, Lt-Col J H Phillips, Mr Rees, Mrs Rees, Mr P Rind, Capt J C Rivett-Carnac, Rev. J W Roberts, Miss S Renwick, Capt G J Smith, Mrs Smith, Mrs M C Sinclair, Mrs L M Squires, Miss I M W Seton, Mrs J Shepherd, Mr E V Sapp, Capt C H Springfield, Mr A R Smith, Capt A D Thomason, Mr C Tarver, Major E H Vere Hodge, Capt P H Ward, Mrs Ward, Mr G Winchester, Mrs Wheeler, and infant, Capt J W Williams, Mrs J F, Whishaw, and infant, Miss F M Wright, Capt E Wodehouse, Mr F Williams.

THE WEATHER

EXTENSIVE RAIN ALONG WESTERN HIMALAYAS

POONA, April 17.

The low pressure area over the Punjab yesterday has caused extensive rain with hails and thunderstorms along the Western Himalayas with a few falls in North Baluchistan and Upper Sind and is now moving eastward through United Provinces. Wave of low pressure from East is causing unsettled weather in the neighbourhood of Andamans and Nicobars and there has been an increase of rain in Burma with heavy falls in Tenasserim. A few scattered falls have also occurred in Northeast India.

The temperature now is nearly normal in Northwest India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Victoria Point three, Tavoy one and a half; Amherst half; Rangoon and Bassein quarter; Mandalay one and a half; Maymyo quarter, Tezpur one and a half; Shillong half; Barisal quarter; Jessore half, Calcutta, Diakrata, and Kauker quarter; Simla one; Dalhousie, and Dharampur half; Srinagar one, Sonamarg two; Harnai and Jacobabad quarter and Cuddappah half.

Forecast.—A decrease along the Western Himalayas and a further increase in Burma.—A. P.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The revised timing of the local suburban service is now out.

The train leaving Borivli by 9.11 a.m. in the year 1923 is made 5 minutes early in the year 1927 and now the revised timing makes 5 minutes earlier still!

The distant passengers beyond Andheri have now to close their affairs 10 minutes earlier than in the year 1923 to catch this particular train to meet the offices in Fort area by 10-30 a.m.—yours etc.,

VASANTRAS MAHINDRAO.

CIVIC WELCOME TO "BREMEN" FLIERS

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK

LONDON, April 17.

New York.—Racial issue threatens to develop in connection with the great civic welcome to the fliers by "Bremen." News that Major Fitzmaurice left Greenly Island alone has astonished the residents of New York and many rumours are current relating to it. Whereas at Quebec it is reported that Major Fitzmaurice whom bad weather has compelled to land at Natashquan, will await Baron Huhnefeld and Koehl at Quebec, a despatch from Washington avers that Major Fitzmaurice is going there to deliver President Coolidge's letter from President Cosgrave.

MAYOR OF NEW YORK'S LETTER.

Further excitement has been occasioned by the wording of a message sent by Mayor Walker to Major Fitzmaurice which runs as follows: "All citizens of New York irrespective of race colour or creed are waiting impatiently the arrival of all three of the "Bremen" crew." It is believed that a powerful German-American presure in opposition to the predominant Irish politicians was brought to bear on Mayor Walker to send the message to Major Fitzmaurice, thus heading him off till all the crew of "Bremen" could be welcomed together.—Reuter.

OVERHAULING ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

SEVERAL PROFESSORS TO LEAVE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April 10

The meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University court was held in camera on 31st March in the Asman Manzil, the attendance of the members was unusually large. Owing to overwork the meeting was adjourned for 15th April. As announced Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad the present Pro-vice-chancellor is handing over the charge of his office on 26th April. Dr. Karim Hyder Lodhi M.L.A. Professor of Economics will officiate till some suitable appointment is made. It is contemplated that the post of the Pro-vice-chancellor will go to Mr. Burn C.I.E.—late member of the Board of Revenue U. P. It will be interesting to note in this connection that a special post in the English Department was created for Mr. Burn on Rs. 500 when he retired from the Government service, now he will be appointed Pro-vice-chancellor. Nearly all the Professors are required to submit their formal resignations and then to seek re-appointment. This work of overhauling will separate the wheat from the chaff. Mr. Suleman Ashraf, who was occupying the chair of Oriental studies has resigned and gone for Haj. He was given a hearty send-off at the Railway Station. Many of the professors who are irregularly appointed and are receiving emoluments in excess of their qualifications will be required to resign or accept lower salaries, so a majority of the M. A's of the Indian Universities who have thronged in the University and are occupying readership and other appointments will leave it very shortly.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ZIAUDDIN.

It is good both in the interests of the University and the students that all those Professors who took active part in Hindu-Muslim questions, party factions and used to show undue favours to their pet students are leaving the University. The Hon. Nawab Sir Mohammad Muzzamil Ullah Khan M.C.S., K.C.S.I, will remain in office till the expiry of his term as Vice-chancellor. None can leave this occasion without mentioning that with all the defects and failings it was the work of Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad alone that saved the University in the Old Non-Co-operation days and other serious types of strikes so common to Aligarh. It is indeed the irony of his fate that in these last days of his life Dr. Zia Uddin is under the influence of evil stars and is leaving the institution after so loyally serving for thirty years. The student community of Aligarh will lose in him an officer who always helped every body with his sound advice, experience, and purse.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-10-0 and above aggregating Rs. 72,75,000 were received and accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10-0. From 12th to 16th April intermediate 3 months' bills for Rs. 4,50,000 were sold. Intermediate bills will be issued for three months' from 18th to 23rd April at Rs. 98-10-9.

2. Tenders for Rs. 1 1|2 crores of 3 months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 24 April 1928. Successful tenderers should make the payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 27th April 1928. Other conditions as usual.

EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 6:)

themselves in right living, it does not matter how much portion we teach them. What matters is the right methods of teaching with a view to develop the pupils' faculties of mind. "There is only one subject-matter for education", says Dr. Whitehead in his 'Organisation of Thought', "and that is life in all its manifestations." Then again he has laid down two educational maxims for our guidance. The first is "Do not teach too many subjects" and the second is "What you teach, teach thoroughly." If we try to follow these maxims, it will be found that the time at our disposal is too short to finish the portion prescribed at present for the S. L. Examination.

STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

We have noted above that there are six subjects to be prepared for the Matriculation. An examination of these subjects and the results of their teaching establishes the necessity of their inclusion in the curricula of the S. L. Examination. So the point to be discussed is as to how much of these subjects should be taught in a secondary school. The most important of these subjects are the two languages, English and one additional language. In these languages textbooks are prescribed which makes the study of the subjects easier. But unfortunately there is at present a tendency shown by the Board of patronising some of the professors by requesting them to prepare a selection from prose and poetry in English. I wonder how the Board of Studies is unable to find out good books suitable for the seventh standard in 'English language.' The present method also encourages the annotators and multiplies them every year while the boys and girls are at an advantage in getting everything cooked for them. Would it not be a better way to examine the Matriculation boys in General English and one or two books prescribed for rapid reading? While much is made of having text-books in English or vernacular, the classical languages are at a disadvantage. As no text-books are prescribed in them the boys are discouraged in taking any of the classical languages because they know they will have to read a good deal if they take up a classical language. If there be a real need of text-books, it is in the classical languages.

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

Nothing can be said about the course in Mathematics except that the Arithmetic portion should be curtailed a little. In Science there has been given an option of selecting any one of the four groups. On the very face of it the candidates who take up Physics and Chemistry have to study more than those who take up any other group. When other groups have easier courses one cannot understand why the Board thinks of prescribing a difficult course only in one group. As a matter of fact the course is not so difficult as it is made to be. If the same course is laid down with more of practical observations with regard to the principles underlying them, the boys may find more pleasure in its study. The arrangement of teaching the portion to the different standards should also be changed.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

History and Geography cannot pass off without remarks, inasmuch as the portion in both the subjects is more than what can be expected from the boys. Indeed the syllabus says that the elementary knowledge of the portion prescribed should be given. What is exactly meant by "an elementary knowledge" is not known by any of the teachers. Our intention should not be of producing specialists in any particular subject. But the boys should know things around them and therefore the course should be such as would interest them. A recent circular from the University informs that the Board of Examination recognises the desirability of instructing the boys in the Aims and Objects of the League of Nations. Why not include it in the History course and cut some portion from English History? The course in Geography needs also simplification.

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES.

I have taken the liberty of suggesting some improvements in the present course of studies. Perhaps better persons may have their own views about the necessity of revising this course. But all will agree to say that those who are declared successful in the S. L. Examination should have some elementary knowledge of all these subjects and whatever little they know they should know thoroughly. The portion we teach does not matter so long as it serves the purpose in view, of making the boy to understand things around him, and of developing his faculties to be able to receive new knowledge whenever opportunities come.

FORWARD KURLA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I thank you for inserting a column in yesterday's issue of your paper in the interests of the prospective "Forward Kurla". It will certainly be a wise step if the so-called Forward Kurla will like to follow the foot-steps of Bandra, the electrified suburb of Bombay. The Kurla People's Municipal Party has now been formed to maintain the civic rights of the town and the Kurla Residents' Association is taking steps to select the best candidates for the purpose for the ensuing election.

By the bye, the Residents' Association is appreciating the sense of the public and the more it will attempt to gain the confidence of the entire population and hammer out a programme for the attainment of the ideals before it and make it more practical by nominating capable and sincere candidates for the purpose, the advantages are, of course, significant.—Yours etc.,

P. S. KULKARNI.

A DISASTROUS FIRE

13 GUESTS AT WEDDING PARTY INCINERATED

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AMONG VICTIMS

LONDON, April 16.

Altoona (Pennsylvania). — Thirteen guests at the wedding of a wealthy quarryman of Kettenchalk town, Blair, where incinerated by a fire which destroyed the house. The dead include the bride and bridegroom as also the mother and six children.—Reuter.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NARCOTICS

OPIUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE PASSES REPORTS OF MANY COUNTRIES

LONDON, April 16.

Geneva.—With the exception of the annual reports of the United States, Japan and Portugal, on the import and export of narcotics, the Opium Advisory Committee passed the reports of all countries. In connection with the Indian report for 1925-1926 the question of hemp drugs was raised, and Mr. Campbell explained that the drug was used for medicinal purposes. The report dealing with Iraq alludes to the impossibility hitherto of stopping a certain amount of the smuggling of cocaine, but careful enquiries show that the majority of the smuggled drug was going to Persia. The Committee requested Sir M. Delevingne to draft a resolution asking the Governments to include Benzoil and morphine in the regulations dealing with the manufacture, import and export of other dangerous drugs.—Reuter.

INITIAL BLAME IN "ROYAL OAK" AFFAIR

REAR-ADMIRAL COLLARD PLACED ON RETIRED LIST

LONDON, April 17

In the House of Commons, in the course of a long statement on the "Royal Oak" affair, Mr. Bridgeman said that the Board of Admiralty considered that the initial blame for what had happened lay on Rear Admiral Collard, in dealing with trivial causes of dissatisfaction in a manner not becoming his position and showing himself not fitted for high command. Rear Admiral Collard had been relieved of his command, and the Board had decided despite his good services in the past to place him on the retired list.

COURTMARTIAL'S JUDGMENT CONFIRMED

Mr. Bridgeman stated that as regards Captain Dewar and Commnader Daniel, a Board had confirmed the sentences passed on them in order to mark its disapproval of their action but the sentences would not preclude them from further employment in due course should suitable vacancies occur. The Board was carefully reviewing the refulations in order to ascertain whether there were any grounds for the suggestion that officers and men might be uncertain how to act if they had a complaint to make against anyone of superior rank. The Admiralty considered the action of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet to be correct.—Reuter.

REPAIRS TO "BREMEN" PROCEEDING

LONDON, April 17

Mortical.—A wireless message from point:—

Amour says that "Bremen" will resume flight to New York to-morrow if the propellor is repaired by then. The pilot and mechanic of the Canadian plane are remaining at Greenly Island after Major Fitzmaurice's departure, to assist in the repairs to "Bremen."—Reuter.

PERSO-POLISH COMMERCIAL TREATY

AMENDING PROTOCAL SIGNED

LONDON, April 17

Teheran.—The protocol amending article six of the Perso-Polish Commercial Treaty in connection with customs tariff and other treaties recently concluded between the two Governments at Warsaw have been signed by the Polish Charge d'Affaires and the Persian acting Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KHADI

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY

PROPAGANDA WORK IN BENGAL

(From our Corresponden).

AZIMGANJ, April 16.

Messrs Jamnalai Bajaj, Rajgopalacharier Manilal Kothari and Shankerlal Banker arrived here on the night of 14th and were accorded a hearty reception at the station. Yesterday morning, Messrs. Bajaj and Rajgopalacharier accompanied by Seth Virmal Kumarsinh Nowlakha motored down to Sagardighi village of Nowlakha Zamenderi and addressed a meeting. In the afternoon the party went to Cossimbazar and Berhampore and saw some friends in connection with khadi work.

Maharajah Manindra Nadi of Cossimbazar donated onethousand and Seth Narpatsingji of Azamganj Rs. 500/- to the All India Das Memorial Fund. On their return Messrs Bajaj, Rajgopalachrier and Manilal Kothari addressed a mass meeting here under the presidentship of Seth Pannalalji.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KHADI.

Rajgopalachrier in the course of a long and impressive speech explained the significance of khadi as the political and economic salvation of the country. He said that what was really wanted was not only Indianization of Government but indianization of trade also 65 to 80 crores of rupees which were year after year paid by poor India for foreign cloth were not all paid in the shape of money but in the shape of raw material which, in fact, was the very blood of the motherland. This drain must cease if India hoped to live. Lastly, he fervently appealed to all to buy nothing but khadi no matter in some cases it might involve little more cost than that of the foreign cloth.

REVIVAL OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in the course of his speech said the economic distress and starvation were so widespread in the country that no amount of relief measures opened by local bodies or charity done by philanthrophic sons of India would afford any substantial or permanent relief, and that in the revival of this great cottage industry which in every process from cotton to cloth afforded some occupation to the people in the villages lay a hope of hungry millions.

Seth Nirmal Kumar Singh Nawlakha has donated ten thousand Rupees. It will be remembered that Seth Nirmal Kumar Singh gave Rs. Ten Thousand to Mahtama Gandhi on his visit to Azimganj for the Bengal Das Memorial Fund.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST BURMA JOURNALIST

EDITOR OF "DESOPAKARI" STILL ABSCONDING

RANGOON, April 16.

In the court of the District Magistrate to-day the Public Prosecutor stated that Subbaya Naidu, editor of "Desopakari," against whom warrants for arrest on a charge of sedition had been issued for printing an alleged seditious leaflet, was still absconding and was now believed to be in Pondicherry. The Magistrate fixed the 19th for the hearing of witnesses in the case. Mr. Chellum Pillay, Assistant Manager, who was arrested on the same charge, is now on bail.—A.P.

TRAGEDY IN A STEAMER'S HOLD

CHITTAGONG, April 16.

On the arrival of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Berala" yesterday four Mahomedan coolies who went down the hold for clearing a cargo of boiled rice were found lying unconscious. One of them was already dead and the other three are in a critical state in hospital.—A.P.

SURAT PEOPLES' CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The sixth annual report and balance-sheet of this Bank, which will be submitted for adoption before the shareholders' meeting to be held on 29th instant, show that the net profit earned by the Bank during the year ended 31st March, 1928, amounts to Rs. 18,595-4-2 on a share capital of Rs. 91,205. Out of these profits Rs. 4,682 are to be carried to the Reserve Fund which will increase this Fund to Rs. 13,850. A dividend at the rate of 7-3/4 per cent. per annum is recommended for payment to shareholders; and a sum of Rs. 2,520 is to be distributed amongst the customers of the Bank, i.e., amongst those shareholders who have placed yearly deposits and amongst those borrowers who have regularly re-paid their loans and over-drafts. A sum of Rs. 560 is also set aside for doing propaganda.

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BANDRA SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT

PARSI ORPHANAGE'S GRAND DISPLAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 16.

That the Schools Tournament as an annual feature is popular was evidenced by the large crowd that was drawn to the arena, the Municipal Schools Compound. The crowd was so large that tickets had exhausted and then free entrance was permitted. The compound was profusely decorated with buntings and special tiers were erected to accommodate the spectators. Doubtless the hot sun was a torture to many but only for a short time.

On arrival Mr. R. D. Bell, Commissioner, B. S. D., accompanied by Mrs. Bell, were received by Mrs. Anne D'Almeida and conducted to the dais. Here Mrs. Almeida, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Bell, thanked them for their kind patronage and presence and requested Mr. Bell to distribute the prizes after the Tournament events. In her speech Mrs. Almeida traced the history of the movement since 1922 and was glad to announce that every year it grew more and more popular as well as impressive. "It is the only one time", she said, in the year when all the schools meet so to say on a common platform. All castes, creeds and communities are represented in the Tournament and what is more noticeable is the "Esprit de corps" that is fostered by functions like this. The main object and intention underlying this function is the bringing together in peace and harmony of several units of all creeds and communities that are living in the town."

SCHOOL-CHILDREN'S DISPLAYS.

The items of the programme then started. The several schools from the High School to the Primary Village School vied with one another in bringing out their best, and had not spared talent training and money in the effort. Of all, as far as costumes went, the St. Andrew's High School girls, as Hawaiin belles, made a very pretty picture in their variegated straw skirts and armlets. The Garbi dance executed with splendid rythm and grace easily won for the Petit Orphanage the first prize. The Human Pyramids made by the boys and girls of the St. Anthony's School was a novel feature inasmuch as girls had so far never given an exhibition in such drills. The St. Aloysius School must have spent a great deal in decking out the girls as Rose maidens. The following are the results:—

SENIOR.

1st prize to the Petit Orphanage for the Garbi Dance.

2nd prize to the St. Andrew's High School for the Hawaiin Dance.

3rd prize to the St. Stanislaus School for the Charleston Bells Drill.

Special prize to the Municipal Marathi School for the Musical Tipree Drill.

JUNIOR.

1st prize to the St. Anthony's School for the Human Pyramids.

2nd prize to the St. Aloysius School for the Rose Maidens' Dance.

3rd prize to the Mount Mary's Convent for the Campestra Dance.

Special prize to the Municipal Gujarati School for the Musical Gopha Drill.

Mr. Bell in a short speech thanked the Tournament Committee and congratulated the winners of the prizes on the grand display.

After a vote of thanks by Mr. Hiralal Desai, Chairman of the Schools Committee, the function terminated.

ALL BANDRA BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

HIGH STANDARD OF ENTRIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 16.

Though this year the Tournament has been held so late, nevertheless the number of competitors has not much dwindled down. The Tournament which had first been confined to Bandraites, has since 1925 been thrown open to Bombay and Salsette. Consequently the standard of play in the games has gone very high and the Tournament may compare fairly with the Western India Tennis Tournament.

This year's feature will be that every game in every round will be a well-contested one, since the best of Bombay, Bandra and Salsette have entered. It is regrettable, however, that Mr. J. A. Ali, India's champion player and the holder of the Singles championship in this Tournament, is unable to play owing to illness.

The Tournament opened on Friday in the St. Andrew's High School Hall and the results to-date are:—

GENT'S SINGLES.

J. S. Pereira beat H. I. Sayani 21—4, 21—6.

M. S. Tyabjee beat J. S. Pereira 20—20, 0—3, 21—11, 19—19, 5—3.

Rudolph D'Silva beat J. E. Rodricks 21—14, 21—12.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

K. P. Ghandy and D. P. Settna beat C. Gomes and D. Almeida 21—17, 9—21, 21—9.

W. D'Souza and Vakaria beat E. Fernandes and O. Tellis 21—13, 21—10.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON "SWARAJYA FOR COW PROTECTION"

A meeting was held lately under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League to distribute prizes to successful candidates for the League's Prize Competition schemes for the Bombay Presidency High schools and colleges. Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas, Kt., presided.

Sheth Lallubhai Jhaveri welcoming the guests made a reference to the admirable services of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas in the interest of Humanity at large. He mentioned League's activities towards educating the masses in villages which sent out their animals to cattle markets whence unfortunately they were dragged to slaughter houses. He emphasised the great necessity of adopting a purely vegetarian diet in the physical, economic and spiritual interests of mankind.

REPORT OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Magandal M. Shah, Honorary Secretary of the League read out a brief report of the League. He said that the League had ever since its inception, centered its attention round the education of the masses as it was only by the awakening of public opinion that the movement was likely to succeed. He summarised the efforts at putting a stop to animal sacrifice in the name of religion. Among the masses thousands of people refrained from this cruel practice at Maasavad, Nagoba and several parts of Cambay.

Prohibition of slaughter:—The League carries on a stern fight in the Council and Municipalities having some legislation prohibiting slaughter of useful milch and agricultural animals. The Bombay Municipality has also been requested to obtain powers to restrict slaughter in their jurisdiction.

PRIZE SCHEMES.

More than 500 students took part in the prize competition. Candidates were prescribed text-books on Food Reform, Cattle Preservation and other alien topics. Mr. A. M. Mody, Professor Secondary Teachers' Training College, Dr. N. M. Mankodi, M.B., B.S., Mr. G. G. Mahadevia, M.A., LL.B., (Organiser, Juvenile League of Mercy) and Mr. Jayantilal N. Mankar examined the essays. Examiners report showed very satisfactory results. Candidates taking part in the competition seemed to be well impressed with the principles of humanitarianism.

Donors:—Sheth Ratanji Nasserwanji Lakdawaila donated Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the Gold and Silver Merchants' and Brokers Cattle Protection Society and His Highness the Maharana Shree Vijayadevji Saheb of Dharampur donated Rs. 500 for the schemes. Messrs. Ratilal Liladhar and Co., Agents Dharampur State donated Rs. 100 and Sheth Vadilal Punamchand and the Trustees of late Bai Savkore donated Rs. 50 and Rs. 250 respectively for depressed classes schemes. Thanks to these donors that the League could announce schemes as stated above.

Juvenile League of Mercy:—With a view to educate the younger generations in the essetial qualities of the heart such as Justice, Love and Mercy. The League has undertaken the scheme of starting Juvenile League of Mercy. In 44 Bombay High Schools the scheme has been explained and 8 of them have already started them having more than 300 young humanitarians as members.

Mr. Jayantilal Manker emphasised the Leagues activities especially among the young generations and said the future of the humanitarian movement being the hands of those who are at present in schools and colleges, it was very necessary to inculcate human notions in them.

Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji then addressed the meeting and showed how great was the need of making all posible efforts for cow protection. He attached greater importance to cow protection than to gaining Swaraj.

Mr. G. G. Mahadevia, Organiser, Juvenile League of Mercy then explained the great education and moral value of humane education and said it was a very important part of training.

Sheth Ratanji Nusserwanji Lakdawalla traced the origin of Gold and Silver Merchants' and Brokers' Pashu Rakshak Mandal and said with regret of the utter apathy of the merchants who now even do not pay the promised cow protection contribution.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir Purushottamdas in his remarks paid a great tribute to Sheth Lallubhai Jhaveri the father and the founder of the All-India movement in Bombay as far back as 17 years, and thanked the workers for their noble efforts. India, he remarked, being purely humanitarian, had no need of such societies. But with the advance of civilisation some of its noblest principles have been trodden and hence the need for awakening the masses. But it should be remembered however that every Hindu is a humanitarian and there is no cause of regret for not having a bigger number of humanitarian Association if only we come forward to do our duty as enjoined upon us by our holy Shastras. With reference to the remark of Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji, he said that to secure cow protection even, we must have Swaraj as it is hoping against hopes to expect the present Government to do it for us. He said it was necessary for us to work out this question from utilitarian point of view as is done by European countries. He hivhly appreciated the Leagues efforts for Juvenile League of Mercy and said much good would result by conscientious propagation of it among the student world. Even if their business were slack, they should contribute tomards the society and the business is bound to improve as welath follows Dharma.

Mr. Keki P. Mehta, a prize winner thanked the League for its efforts for the students and appealed to the students to take part in this movement as it was a noble one.

Sheth Lallubhai K. Dalal proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and guests.

COTTON INDUSTRY DISPUTE

JOINT CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WAGE REDUCTION STOUTLY OPPOSED

LONDON, April 16.

Farther attempt to settle the cotton industry dispute with regard to hours and wages was made at Manchester today at a joint conference of representatives of employers and trade unionists. One of the latter, prior to conference, stated that they were as opposed as ever to reduction of wages, but wanted to know what employers meant by "giving full productive effect to 48-hour working week." The Conference adjourned to the 30th instant.

It is considered most probable that the operatives will be willing favourably to discuss full production week but not wage reduction. It is understood that employers are not unanimous in foreing the crisis on wages, if full production week can be obtained.—Reuter's Special.

and living in such a brief period. Their Highnesses felt much niterested in the

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a man of many-sided activities and many-angled (including the latest 'new-angled') visions. You hack your way through hurricane or deluge, through fire and water or blood, and are always sanguine of success, even though your dealings may generally be sanguinary and you mean them to be such, quite unlike the experience that befell the late Lord Curzon when he once dictated a vitally important despatch and when it was presented for signature he was thunderstruck to read: "His Majesty's Government entertain the sanguinary hope—"! You should curb your activities and remember the fate of Nero on whose tragic end the then Athavle had to pronounce a solemn verdict of ending his life while "of unsound mind", etc. It is said the world is full of round pegs (not of the pub species) wearing themselves away in square holes. You take great care to see that you do not wear yourself out, like that, in any hole whatever of any shape or size. But this rule of yours has the inevitable exceptions.

Piankhi, the most powerful of the nigger Kings of Ethiopa—you need not bother yourself with the date or the year on or in which he ascended the gadi of the African "Kaliparaj"—made many conquests. He conquered and subjugated white armies (yes, in those good old days the black or brown or yellow colour generally triumphed over white one!). In a service held in a temple the more or less white choir sang an anthem: "O mighty Piankhi, happy is the mother that bore you! she is a cow and she has evidently borne a bull"! You are a modern Piankhi. You really act like a bull in a China shop in your family full of cows, calfs and old oxen.

Shuddhi movements and expressed the opinion that if breadth of outlook and tolerance of the views of others continued to be a feature of the Shuddhi the movement had great possibilities in India and abroad.—A. P.

NATIVE RING LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, April 16.

Tulagi (Solomon Islands).—Basiana, the native ringleader, has been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

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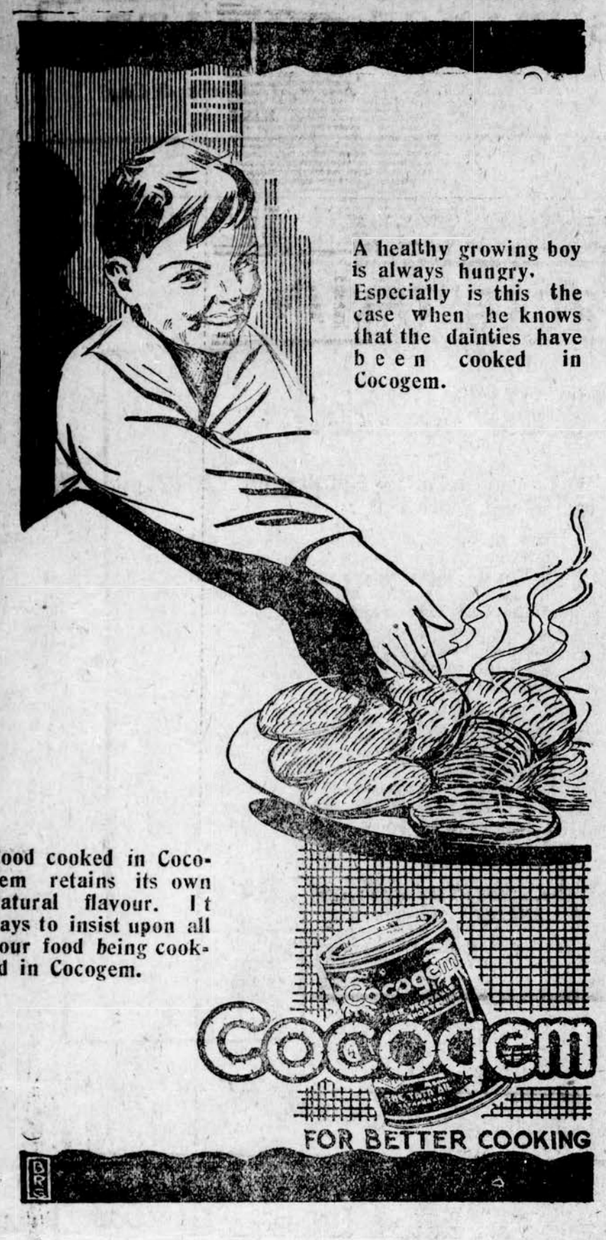
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THANA NOTES

TIE AT MUNICIPAL MEETING

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO GIVE CASTING VOTE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 15.

Mr. B. A. Padhye, the President of the Thana Municipality, created a mild sensation on Wednesday last when he refused to exercise his right of casting vote in a matter of public importance over which the members were equally divided. A resolution of the School Board for the appointment of a Games and Gymnasium teacher in place of the present Scout-master, which was one of the items in the Budget, was under discussion. The underlying idea of the resolution was evidently to do away with scouting. An amendment was moved by Dr. Wales that the post of the Games and Gymnasium teacher should carry a salary of Rs. 40 per month rising to Rs. 50. Mr. Rege moved an amendment, which was tantamount to a vote of censure, that the grant in respect of this particular item be reduced to Re. 1.

Mr. Nachane moved a third amendment that the post of the Scout-master should be kept up and continued as it is, carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 50 and that he may be saddled with the additional duties of a Games and Gymnasium teacher.

The first two amendments being negatived, the proposition and Mr. Nachane's amendment were put to vote and the result was a tie. Thereupon, the President immediately declared that he was not going to exercise his right of casting vote. So, a good deal of precious time was spent in a discussion which ultimately came to nothing.

RESUMED DISCUSSION.

The discussion over the same topic was resumed on Saturday evening when it was proposed from the chair that provision should be made for the post of a Games and Gymnasium teacher.

Mr. Navalkar rising to a point of order asked whether this proposition could be moved having regard to the fact that the teacher's post is not sanctioned in the schedule passed by Local Authority. The point of order was upheld by the President. Then there was a fresh crop of amendments and ultimately the amendment of Prof. N. K. Bhagwat was passed. It was proposed that there should be a regular grade of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, and the designation of the Scout-master should be changed into that of a Games and Gymnasium teacher and a Scout-master and Government be requested to accord sanction to this new grade.

INCOME FROM WADIA DISPENSARY.

Another item in the Budget which stimulated lively discussion, was the amount of fees on the Income side that should be expected from the Medical Officer-in-charge of the A. R. Wadia Charitable Dispensary. The Dispensary is 'ipso facto' meant for the poor and the well-to-do people can take advantage of it only in cases of emergency on payment of certain fees according to a scale sanctioned by Government. It is believed by some people that proper fees are not collected from well-to-do persons who attend the Dispensary.

Dr. T. Wells moved an amendment that the amount of fees on the Income side that is to be expected from the Dispensary be increased to Rs. 2,000 per year.

Mr. Rege opposed the amendment.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos said that from his personal experience of the management of the Dispensary, he could say it was no fault of the Doctor-in-charge of the Dispensary if he could not collect larger fees than he did. For instance, if a wife of a well-to-do person were to go the Dispensary and say that she did not know what salary her husband drew, the Doctor would be compelled to prescribe medicine free of charge. He knew very well that a fraud was being practised by some people on the Dispensary, yet there was no way out of it.

The proposition and amendment being put to vote, the proposition was passed by 10 to 5.

KHILAFAT NIGHT SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES' NEW MOVE

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes:—

"The progress of the various Khilafat Night Schools may be known from the fact that the Trustees of the Fazilbhoy Dawoodbhoy Trust of Chukla Street, Bombay have very kindly extended the period of its monthly aid to the Khilafat Night Schools for the next three months; and Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji, one of the trustees and the Managing Secretary of the said Trust has very kindly promised to increase the same in the near future. This Trust has been giving substantial aid to the said Night Schools for the last eighteen months, and it is no exaggeration to assert that it is due to the aid given by the trust and keen interest taken by Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji and Mr. Fazil Mooraj that these Night Schools have improved so much in such a short time. We are trying our best to open six more Night Schools in different Moslem quarters for Adult education."

LLOYD BARRAGE WORKS.

QUARTERLY SURVEY.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED AT OVER 6 1-4 CRORES.

The following is a brief account of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme during the quarter ending 31st December 1927.

BARRAGE WORKS.

The cofferdams on the right and left banks for constructing Barrage scouring sluices and the regulators on the Dadu Canal and Khairpur Feeder West were completed. The dredgers "Rohri" and "Ruk" were employed on excavating the foundations for the Barrage and the two regulators. The excavation for the downstream apron and central floor of the Dadu canal was taken in hand and 10,000 cubic feet of masonry were laid. The excavation of the abutments of the Barrage gate bridge was started in conjunction with the work of the Dadu canal and about 12,000 cubic feet were completed. The downstream left guide bank was taken in hand and about 11 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork and 16,000 cubic feet of pitching were completed.

Four floating pumps were working on the left bank and the work of erecting the flume line for the fifth pumping set was nearing completion. On the right bank four floating pumping plants were taken inside the cofferdams. The erection of one of the flume lines was completed, two were nearing completion and the fourth was in progress. The 25 ton and 10 ton electric floating cranes on both banks were employed on shifting, loading and unloading piles and other materials.

RIGHT BANK WORKS.

The total quantity of earthwork done in the North Western Circle till the end of December was 23.26 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries as against an approximate total amount of 83.81 crores cubic feet now estimated as required to be done to complete the work.

The total quantity of earthwork done in the Western Circle till the end of December was 29.85 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries as against an approximate total amount of 115.07 crores cubic feet to be done to complete the work. The plotting of surveys in connection with the Manchar Drainage Scheme was continued and enquiries into the discharges of Gaj and other nais were completed. Various alternatives for diverting the waters of the nais were investigated.

LEFT BANK WORKS.

The total quantity of earthwork done in the Rohri Canal Circle till the end of December was 35.53 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries as against an approximate total of 236.55 crores cubic feet to be done to complete the work. The total quantity of earthwork done in the Eastern Nara Circle till the end of December was 19.90 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries as against an approximate total of 91.88 crores cubic feet to be done to complete the work.

The excavation of the Eastern Nara Cut was started and out of about 31 crores of earthwork to be done about 86 lakhs cubic feet were completed.

The question of established rice having been finally decided, the project for remodelling the Mithrao Canal was pushed on. Good progress was made with the project for remodelling the Jamrao Canal. The projects for distributaries ex: the Naokot Branch and the Thar Canal were sanctioned and arrangements made to put the works in hand. Land for distributaries ex: the Khipro and Samarjo Branches was acquired. Good progress was made with the containing and protective embankments along the Nara and the Flood diversion banks from the Makhi weir to the Khipro weir. The construction of village and road bridges was taken in hand.

The total expenditure incurred on the project up to the end of December 1927 was over Rs. 6 1|4 crores.

DEATH OF PROF. MAHADEO MALHAR JOSHI

POONA, April 17.

The death occurred yesterday at Hingne Budruk of Mahadeo Malhar Joshi, Sanskrit Professor, Bahuddin College, Junagad, who after retirement came here to stay with his youngest brother Prof. Joshi of the Women's University. The deceased was a brother of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.—A. P.

Official returns of street accidents in Great Britain during 1927 show that 5,329 persons were killed and 148 thousand injured.—Reuter's Special.

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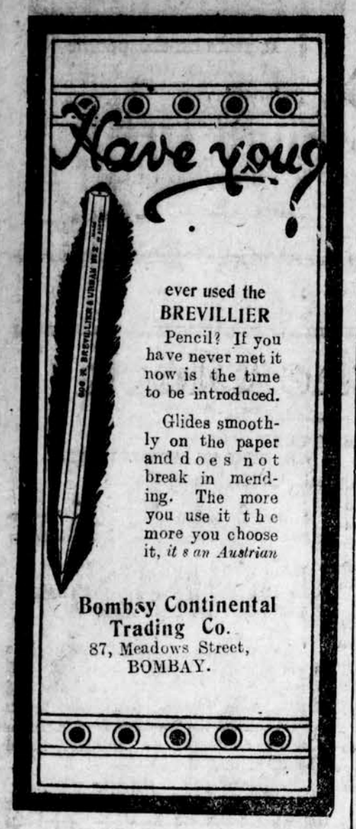
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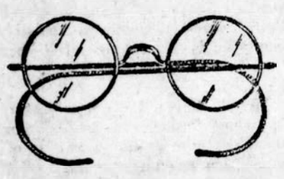

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MR. N. H. PANDIA'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. N. H. Pandia at the Bombay Social Service Conference on Sunday, April 15, held under the presidency of Mr. K. Natrajan.

It is good to have a clear conception of what legal aid precisely means.

Most legal cases involve a tangled skein of social relationships which cannot be divided into social problems on the one hand and legal rights on the other. For instance, a workman is injured in the course of his duty. The Legal Aid Society will procure him a lawyer to present his case before the Commissioner. But it is no part of the duty of the Society to feed his children, or suppose a pledge's claim, and similarly in the widow's belongings. The fact that the widow and children will be turned out of the house—is no good evidence against a pledgee's claim. And similarly in the case of divorce, etc. Every client who comes to the Legal Aid Society is to a degree socially inadequate. His need is for constructive social service, in which legal assistance is for the moment the dominating feature.

Legal aid furnished to a poor person may secure to him money or property and may also adjust him to some situation, in relation to his family or to society according to law. Social welfare will secure vocational training, medical treatment, right recreation and so on which the law cannot. Hence legal aid may be viewed as doing social work and therefore, to that extent a social agency by virtue of being one of the processes which tends to bring the individual into harmony with his surroundings. The question of co-operation and co-ordination therefore, between legal aid and the other welfare agencies is xtremely important for furthering social welfare. It is a matter for consideration whether during the current year there should not be appointed a joint committee from among social workers and legal aid members, to frame a working policy.

UNORGANISED LEGAL AID.

Legal aid of a more or less unorganised character has been given in India for some years past. Government itself has to same extent assisted in the giving of legal aid on the one hand, and on the other, has to same ertent obviated the need for legal aid. Instances of the former are to be found in the "forma pauperis" procedure. This is however, not a satisfactory mode of relief, as the proverty test is too low, especially for litigation in the High Court.

The Presidency Small Cause Court was resigned to dispose of small claims speedily and cheaply. But the Court has not fulfilled its purpose. An excessive congestion of the calender due to the growth of city life and the enlargement of the jurisdictional limit prevents this Court from being the poor man's court in the full sense of the term. Government has further made a beginning with what is called "socialised courts" by opening the Children's Court. A socialised court signifies a court in which social treatment, rather than a strict adherence to legal technicaily is recognised, so that a more constructive and intelligent disposition of the case of each individual is made according to his or her needs. Similarly the Workmen's Compensation Act has been designed so as to largely obviate the necessity of a lawyer. Unfortunately the case-law on this subject has grown so much, that specialised skill is very often found necessary. There is however one mode in which Government can render legal aid, that is, by licensing money-lenders and pawn brokers so as to safeguard poor persons being prayed upon by this class of people.

LEGAL AID BY THE PRESS.

Secondly, the Press has been rendering legal aid indirectly by giving publicity to the movement and also by means of the columnist lawyer who replies to queries from correspondents. The latter mode is however defective because the statement of facts by the interrogator may not be accurate or complete and owing to the anonimity of the person giving the reply, the sense of responsibility is lacking.

Thirdly, Legal aid has, in all parts of the world, been given by individual members of the profession. Some members serve from a pure sense of duty and human service without hope of reward. Let it be admitted in fairness to the profession that justice to the poor would be more than ever a problem if it were not for the service to the poor rendered by hosts of lawyers in this manner. (Applause). There are however other and less altruistic motives for rendering legal aid. Some lawyers serve to oblige wealthy clients who ask the accommodation for others. Some others render aid through political considerations. The service ranges from general advice to "getting one of the boys out of the trouble"—meaning a criminal charge. As a vote-recruiting device, it may have its uses (laughter), but the scheme is wrong in principle. Then there is the contingent fee which serves as an inducement to legal aid. The arrangement made with the client is usually a fixed percentage and if a lawyer succeeds he get h is contract percentage. If he fails utterly, he gets nothing. Although in a few cases, a poor man may by this means, get justice, it has inherent defects. It gives rise to solicitation of business and other unethical practices and leads to a decline of professional ideals. There is further, the danger of the client securing an incompetent or dishonest lawyer.

Next, legal aid is in some cases given by large employers of labour. It has however two possible drawbacks, one, that an employer's lawyer, may be brought into conflict with union interests and the other that an employee in trouble may very well wish to conceal his troubles from the employer for fear of affecting his employment.

ORGANISED LEGAL AID.

This brings me to the latest addition to the group of social agencies viz., the Bombay Legal Aid Society. This Society is a non-official, independent legal aid agency, devoted exclusively to the end of furnishing legal aid. All persons, whether lawyers or laymen, sympathising with the objects of the Society are eligible as members. The Society's present requirements are, a separate office equipment and a staff, an investigator to investigate into the means of the applicants, and more workers. The Society is also in need of greater publicity and better public understanding of legal aid work, and better support. A hidden resource is none at all. Any form of relief or social service should be known, else it is not available in time of need. The financial support can be obtained by getting more members for the Society. Organised charities in the City may do something towards the same end.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

SEND-OFF TO MR. R. R. BAKHALE

The 7th annual general meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway) was held at Hirabag under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, the President of the Union opening the proceedings, gave a brief outline of the work to be done in the following year. The meeting then proceeded to elect Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the chair. After the minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed, the General Secretary submitted the annual report of the working of the Union and the same was adopted.

The President congratulated the Union on its strength of membership and sound financial position. As a member of the standing Railway Finance Committee the President continued, he was familiar with the hardships under which the Railway employees had to work on account of the present service conditions. It was sheer injustice to deny to the Railway employees a living wage and decent housing accommodation. Referring to Mr. Acharya's resolution for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the grievances, the President expressed his disgust at the attitude of the Government.

The meeting then proceeded to pass several resolutions, most important of which related to question of pay prospects, leave rules, weekly rest, etc. It also adopted the following resolutions:—

"In view of the facts that it is necessary to enquire into the innumerable grievances of the Railway employees in matters of pay prospects and other service conditions, this annual general meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union earnestly requests the Government to include this question as one of the several items that will be enquired into by a Committee to be appointed for reviewing the working of the separation of the Railway finance from the general finances of the country."

While wishing bon voyage to Mr. R. R. Bakhale, who is proceeding to England as an Indian Fraternal Delegate Mr. Joshi referred to his valuable services to the cause of labour in India under the guidance and leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi. Mr. Vaidya requested him to study the organisation of the Railway workers in Europe. Mr. Jamnadas congratulated him and wished a success to his mission. Mr. R. R. Bakhale thanked the staff and promised to devote some time in the study of the conditions of Railway workers in countries which he will visit, and on his return give his experience to the Indian Railway employees.

The following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—

President: Mr. S. C. Joshi.
Vice-President: Mr. M. G. Kulkarni.
General Secretary: Mr. P. S. Bakhale.
Joint Secretaries: Messrs. D. S. Vaidya and G. H. Kale.

Advertising Topics

(No. 5.)

Making an advertisement look like its going to pay is the simplest thing in the world. Making it actually pay is the hardest.

Advertisements that pay the best very often don't look that way at all. They seem too simple, too devoid of tricks and frills.

They lack most of the things inexperienced in advertising think an advertisement needs to "attract" the public. On the other hand, the ones that gain the greatest applause from "the folks around the office" rarely gain it from the public.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHOOL AGAIN

Help the children to be healthy this term by clothing them in Lalimli Pure Wool.

Doctors will tell you that Pure Wool is the best health preserver for young or old, and Lalimli is 100% Pure Wool.

**KNITTED JERSEYS,
KNITTED SUITS,
SOCKS AND STOCKINGS**

Also materials for making up into children's wear can be supplied.

Prices and particulars on request:

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from :—

Messrs. Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street. Opposite Head Office, Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 259, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd, The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay, Messrs. Vanmalidas Ranchordas Lavsi, Outside Punch Koova Gate, Ahmedabad. Messrs. Kapurchand & Co., 23, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)
POST BOX No. 5. CAWNPORE
TRADE MARK

L. 294

AIR ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY.

EASTERN AIRWAYS LIMITED FORMED

(From A Correspondent.)

An impression has been created in the mind of the Bombay public by certain reports that appeared in the local papers recently, that Bombay has not been equally active as Bengal in the matter of commercial aviation, and it was pointed out as the reason for the inactivity that the people are apathetic and would not take initiative. It is understood, however, that a company called the Eastern Airways Limited, with a handsome capital of Rs. 50 lakhs has been formed and registered as a joint stock company recently in Bombay. The promoters of this enterprise are energetic and enterprising businessmen, some of whom have been to Europe to study the subject in its commercial aspect, and all of whom have set their hearts on making this new venture a crowning success. The object of the scheme is to connect Bombay by air with the rest of the large cities of India. Negotiations for the purchase of machines and the engagement of requisite technical staff from Europe are complete.

Preliminary surveys made during the past couple of years in connection with Civil Commercial Aviation reveal the fact that there exists to-day a very wide field for air-transport both in the form of passengers, mails and goods between Bombay and other important cities of India. A vast country like India with dispersed industrial and commercial centres offers a unique field for Civil Aviation and air transport. The enterprise marks a new era in civil aviation in Western India and deserves the hearty support and close co-operation of both the Government and the public to make it a success.

AN APPEAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Perhaps you and your readers are aware that there has been almost a total failure of the winter paddy crop this year in Rampur Hat subdivision (Birbham, Bengal) owing to a protracted drought. This has resulted in wide spread and acute distress throughout the subdivision. Government and the District Board are trying their best to alleviate distress but in spite of their help there remain at least 5,000 helpless infirm or aged men and women who are on the sedge of starvation if not actually starving. It will be impossible to save these unfortunate people unless the generous public of the country extend its sympathy towards them. At least forty thousand rupees (Rs. 40,000) are wanted for this purpose. A non-official Committee has been formed at Suri with the Raja Bahadur of Htampur as Chairman and a Sub-Committee at Rampur Hat under my guidance to afford relief to the distressed. In the name of suffering humanity I beg to appeal to the public to come to their rescue. Any contributions, however small, will be thankfully received by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Modassur Hosain, Honorary Treasurer of the local subcommittee yours etc.,

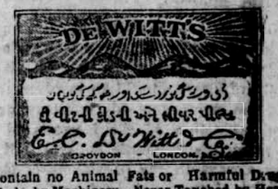
Bengal April, 10.

S. BANERJEE, (I. C. S.)
Rampur Hat, E. I. Ry.,
Subdivisional Officer.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
URINARY TROUBLE

GET an inexpensive box of De Witts' Pills from your nearest chemist. Take two pills before you go to bed at night and next morning look at the urine you pass. You will then know for sure that you have a remedy which cannot fail to do you good. You cannot doubt what you see with your own eyes, and you will be able to see that the valuable ingredients of De Witt's Pills have passed right through your kidneys and your bladder. In doing so they have strengthened your kidneys and cleansed your bladder, so that your body will be freed from poisonous waste matters in a natural manner.

Ask Distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
*See You Get This Package
—None Other is Genuine.*



Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery. Never Touched by Hand

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THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 18 1928

It rests on the people
of India to make
the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
A strong Institution.

INVINCIBLE RUSSIA.

PEASANTS' GROWING POWER

FORCE BEHIND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PREPARATION TO MEET THE ATTACK

"The Revolution has returned to its original objectives; it is at an end." Thus Buonaparte, First Consul, fresh from the coup d'etat of the 18th Brumaire. This, his first proclamation, serves to remind us that revolutions do sooner or later come to an end, writes Mr. John Stratchy in "New Leader." What, then, of our great contemporary revolution in Russia? Has it ended? Is it ending? Or does it march on?

All revolutions, as Marx taught, represent the profound upheaval of some suppressed class in society. Even though that upheaval is guided by a well-drilled party, a corps of professional revolutionaries, yet these are utterly powerless, like the chauffeur of a car without an engine, until the great elemental force of class revolt is liberated. Moreover, they become powerless once more—powerless, that is, "as revolutionaries"—so soon as that force dies down. Nor can the basic revolutionary force, welling up from the masses, continue indefinitely. The history of every revolution teaches us that, sooner or later, exhaustion must set in. Sometimes within a few days (as in Vienna recently), sometimes barely within a decade (as in France 120 years ago), the individuals who form the revolutionary class begin to lose their initial cohesion. The momentum of their uprush begins to slow down. They begin to remember that they are men and women, with but one life to live. Then the hot lava, which the great volcano has thrown up, begins to cool, to harden, to set, and we see that destiny

"Has cast the kingdoms old
Into another mould."

A decade went by from the meeting of the Estates-General to the First Consul's proclamation. A decade has gone by since the First Congress of Soviets at St. Petersburg. But Stalin has made no proclamation. Is this but a formal omission? Is the Russian Revolution over, its last act the exile of the Trotsky opposition? To my mind this would be a most hasty conclusion. The atmosphere of Russia is still, I felt, revolutionary. One can still feel the stress and drive of the Russian proletariat trying to realise the type of society which will suit it; which will best express its deepest desires and impulses. But, on the other hand, the character of the revolutionary impulse is changing. The achievements of the revolution are already, after all, very, very considerable. There is already much in Russia which the workers actually wish to conserve. There is still more, far more, that they wish to achieve. But there is comparatively little left which they now wish to destroy. Hence the mood of the revolution changes. Something of the original momentum is no doubt lost. The lava cools and stiffens; the framework of a new structure into which it can at last "set" is already almost complete. Hence the mood of the workers becomes defensive and constructive. Their two main impulses, before which everything, even the will of such a man as Trotsky, must bow, are to build up the new Russia—their new Russia —"and to defend it against the interference of world Capitalism."

CAUSES OF WAR.

For let us once and for all realise one thing: "every single Russian to-day believes in the inevitableness of war between Russia and the West within the next five years." Theoretically, every Marxian will believe that such a war must come; practically every Russian is assured, almost monthly, by some new diplomatic incident, some new insult to, or murder of, a Russian diplomat, or by some actual new breach of relations, that it is coming. The argument is, after all, a simple one. How could the governing classes of the world be so foolish as to allow the Soviets to grow strong without interference? Just so soon as the Western Powers, led by Britain, feel that they have their own working class sufficiently in hand, then the attack must come. Sovietism, the fire which keeps alight the sparks of working-class revolt in every Continent, must be stamped out. Russia, the one great unexploited area left in the world, must be "opened up" to relieve the growing pressure of export capital. Or, looked at from the other angle, the working-class revolt, especially in Eastern Europe, perhaps in Germany itself, cannot indefinitely be kept back. How can the Soviets refuse assistance to that revolt if, and when, it comes? And how can they give that assistance without becoming embroiled with the Imperialist Powers? Seen through Russian eyes, the war danger, however remote it may look to us, seems immediate and pressing.

"And all Russia to-day is grimly preparing to meet the expected attack." She prepares in two ways. First, she concentrates on forging a weapon of real defensive strength out of the Red Army. She knows that she has not the industrial or technical resources to make (even if she so desired) an army of any offensive power. But she does claim to have created already an army, limited in size, but adequately equipped and really well trained and taught, which could put up obstinate and prolonged resistance to attack from the West.

Secondly, she strains every nerve to secure allies within the citadels of her opponents. She attempts to awaken the workers in the capitalist States to the fact that their governing classes will attack Russia for their own profit, unless the European workers show that they will not stand it. She makes her dramatic offer of total general disarmament at Geneva, knowing all too well that the capitalist Powers will not so much as look at it, but striving ever to show the workers that it is only the profit-lust of their rulers which keep the world on the verge of war.

WAS LITVINOFF SINCERE?

For I doubt it there is a single section of Russian opinion which does not dread the prospect of war. They know very well that it means, as one man put it to me, "going back to the black bread." It means going back to the horror of the famine years. It means cutting off the whole industrial development on which such vast hopes are pinned. Moreover, the Russians know well that everything would be staked upon such a conflict; that the only conceivable way in which Russia could win would be by world revolution; that her defeat might mean a century of serfdom for the workers of the world.

No sane being—and the Russians ("pace" the "Morning Post") are very sane and very intelligent people—would wish to provoke such conflict. On the contrary, they will do everything in their power to postpone it, and for one very good reason, if for no other, namely, that with every year Russia gets stronger, and, on the whole, her opponents get weaker. Thus, I believe absolutely in the sincerity of M. Litvinoff's disarmament proposals. Nobody would rejoice more heartily than the Russians if a miracle happened, and the Powers accepted and acted upon them. No one would disarm, in these conditions, so willingly as the Russians, for no one would have so much to gain, both economically and politically, from disarmament as they. But for this to happen the capitalist leopard would have to change his spots, and the Russian experience is that this particular animal only changes the leopard's spots for the tiger's stripes.

The "answer" to all this is, of course, that working class and democratic forces in the West are growing so rapidly that no attack on Russia is possible. There will be elections in France, Germany and Britain during the next eighteen months. There are good prospects of governments of the Left in each country. Relations with Russia will be resumed trade will grow; the European workers will gradually achieve a measure of power; the Russian Government will itself become "less revolutionary"; there will be a coming together by mutual concession; and a new 20th century equilibrium between a reformed Capitalism and a "toned-down" Communism will be established. The Russians, however, remain sceptical. They do not regard the possibility of Mr. MacDonald's return to Downing Street as carrying any guarantee of peace.

CAN WE PREVENT WAR?

They are inclined to regard Mr. Lloyd George as the only man who might be bold enough to make a temporary peace with them; they feel that he might count the immediate trade gains as more important than the ultimate threat to Capitalism. But, in general, they regard the establishment of "Left" Governments in Europe as at best a postponement of the struggle.

It seems to me extremely important that we should realise this Russian standpoint. However much we may disagree with it, however much we think that it is based on an erroneous analysis of human society, it is vital that we should understand it. For the very fact of its existence is itself one of the most important factors in the international situation.

In these articles I have attempted to give some account of the meaning of the Stalin policy in Russia to-day; to outline the industrial problem which faces Russia; to pose "the peasant question"; and to give reasons why, in my opinion, the Russian workers will be able, if left in peace, to continue to build up Russian economy, under the guidance of the Communist Party. In this final article, I have suggested that the Russian Revolution, while not at an end, is probably changing its character, and would, if left to itself, almost certainly devote its energies to this peaceful of economic development. I have then attempted to show why no one in Russia believes in this possibility.

Upon us, it seems to me, depends the question of whether the Russians are right or wrong. By one of those ironic paradoxes with which history abounds, we can only save them from the horror of the Imperialist war by proving them wrong. If, in fact, the British Labour Movement is the weak-kneed, spineless, soulless, gutless thing they think it; if it is only fit to be pitched out of the leadership of the British working class by the Communist Party, then probably they are right, and war must come. But if British Labour really means what it says, if it does mean to grasp and hold, not the trappings of office, but the realities of power; if it, too, has faced the implications which that struggle for power carries with it, then they are wrong, and war can be prevented until such time as the British and Russian workers have the power to link their hands in so close a collaboration that war between them will be impossible.

NEW SPIRIT IN EGYPT.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

TEXT OF REJECTED DRAFT TREATY.

The following is the text of the draft treaty agreed upon between Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain, which has been rejected by the Egyptian Parliament.

ARTICLE 1.

An alliance is established between the high contracting parties in consecration of their friendship, their cordial understanding and their good relations.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of Egypt undertakes not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude incompatible with the alliance or liable to create difficulties for his Britannic Majesty, not to oppose in foreign countries the policy followed by his Britannic Majesty, and not to conclude with a foreign Power any agreement which might be prejudicial to British interests.

ARTICLE, 3.

If, by reason of any attack or act of aggression whatsoever, his Majesty the King of Egypt should be involved in war for the defence of his territory or for the protection of the interests of his country, his Britannic Majesty will, subject always to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, come immediately to his aid in the capacity of belligerent.

ARTICLE 4.

Should circumstances arise likely to imperil the good relations between his Majesty the King of Egypt and a foreign Power or threaten the lives or property of foreigners in Egypt, his Majesty will at once consult with his Britannic Majesty with a view to the adoption of the measures best calculated to solve the difficulty.

ARTICLE 5.

In view of the co-operation between the two armies as contemplated in article 3, the Egyptian Government pledge themselves to carry out the instruction and training of the Egyptian army in accordance with the methods of the British army; should the Egyptian Government deem it necessary to have recourse to the services of foreign officers or instructors, they will choose them among British subjects.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of his Britannic Majesty being menaced or engaged in war, even though such war should in no way affect the rights and interests of Egypt, his Majesty the King of Egypt undertakes to furnish to his Britannic Majesty in Egyptian territory all the facilities and assistance in his power, including the use of his ports, aerodromes and all means of communication.

ARTICLE 7.

In order to facilitate and secure to his Britannic Majesty the protection of the lines of communication of the British Empire, and pending the conclusion at some future date of an agreement by which his Britannic Majesty entrusts his Majesty the King of Egypt with the task of ensuring this protection, his Majesty the King of Egypt authorises his Britannic Majesty to maintain upon Egyptian territory such armed forces as his Britannic Majesty's Government consider necessary for this purpose. The presence of these forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation, and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt.

After a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties will reconsider, in the light of their experience of the operations of the previsions of the present treaty, the question of the localities in which the said forces are to be stationed. Should no agreement be reached on this point, the qoestion may be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations. Should the decision of the League of Nation be adverse to the claims of the Egyption Government, the question can at their request and under the same conditions be reinvestigated at intervals of five years from the date of the League's decision.

ARTICLE 8.

In view of the friendship between the two countries and of the alliance established by this treaty, the Egyptian Government when engaging the services of foreign officials will as a rule give preference to British subjects. Natiouals of other Powers will only be engaged if no British subjects possessing the necessary qualifications and fulfilling the requisite conditions are available.

ARTICLE 9.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes to use all his influence with the Powers possessing capitulatory rights in Egypt to obtain the modification of the capitulatory regime now existing in Egypt so as to make it conform more closely with the spirit of the times and with the present state of Egypt.

ARTICLE 10.

His Britannic Majesty will use his good offices for the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations, and will support the request which Egypt will present to this effect. Egypt for her part declares herself ready to accept the conditions prescribed for admission to the League.

ARTICLE 11.

In view of the special relations created between the high contracting parties by the alliance, his Britannic Majesty will be represented at the court of his Majesty the King of Egypt by an Ambassador duly accredited to whom his Majesty the King of Egypt will grant precedence over all other foreign representatives.

ARTICLE 12.

Nothing in the present treaty is intended to, or shall in any way, prejudice the rights and obligations which devolve or may devolve upon either of the high contracting parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 13.

The arrangements for carrying certain provisions of the present treaty into effect form the annex hereto which shall have the same validity and duration as the treaty.

ARTICLE 14.

The high contracting parties, although convinced that by reason of the precise definitions laid down above as to the nature of the relations between the two countries no misunderstanding is to be anticipated between them, agree nevertheless in their anxiety to maintain their good relations that any disagreement on the subject of the application or of the interpretation of these provisions which they are unable to settle by direct negotiation shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at—as soon as possible.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1928.

Bhai Paramanand of the Hindu Sabha is leaving Lahore for Bengal to attend the Mymensingh Hindu Sabha meeting.

Lahore Hindus suspect this to be a Muslim ruse to ensure communal amity.

Dr. Alam to co-operators with the Simon Commission:

I say that those people who are in hope of a reward from this Government, and who are telling that Government should bestow their treasures upon them or fulfil their hopes in one way or another, I warn these people against any such hopes, lest it should be too late for them to repent. The reward may turn out to be a silver coin instead of a gold Mohur, as it happened in the case of Firdausi, the great poet who was asked by Mahmud to write the Shahnama, promising a gold Mohur for each couplet. All their hopes will be frustrated in the same way as the hopes of so many.

But then isn't silver the authentic currency for reward? (e. g. 30 pieces of silver).

The Calcutta Marwari Chamber of Commerce has decided to ask merchants to stop the purchase of certain classes of white piece-goods. It is stated that the agitation for the boycott of British goods is responsible for this.

It would appear coloured goods are not British.

After Miss Mayo, Miss Margaret Wilson. She has produced a work of fiction. "The Daughters of India" has oversexuality for its central theme. The authoress is stated to be citing from personal experience. She holds the "climate" responsible for the state of affairs.

Miss Margaret Wilson is a missionary. She came to India to teach the gospel but remained to be overpowered with lust.

Free Press is speechlessly angry with the slanderous woman. So in a confused denunciation it observes:

The foulest aspirations are cast on the manhood of India.

Simon Commission's work in England:

The Secretaries of the Simon Commission have taken up a suite of rooms in the Law Courts.

There's no truth in the rumour that Sir John Simon has reverted to the bar.

The "Morning Post" congratulates the Commission on getting into contact with independent witnesses, who really represent the masses and the classes.

Mr. M. C. Rajah was promptly repudiated and the Punjab hosts were neither mass nor class.

* * *

The same paper says that Sir John Simon's offer to work with the Joint Committee of Indian Legislature should have been withdrawn when it was refused. No. Sir John Simon should have said he never made the offer.

"Rent Collector sent to jail." Served right. He's worse than a seditionist.

From an advertisement:

DIVINE HELP IN BOMBAY.

There is some hope then!

"Landlordism in its present state was a creation of foreign rule and of a foreign jurisprudence" said Lala Lajpat Rai inaugurating the All-Kerala Tenants' Movement at the first All-Kerala Tenants' Conference." Toll for the days, the days the days that are no more!

"It is good to have a clear conception of what legal aid precisely means—legal aid means legal assistance, competency furnished without charge, to all deserving persons unable to pay the fees of lawyers therefor" said a speaker at the Social Service Conference. It is understood that Bombay lawyers are organising a protest meeting.

An employer dismissed a farmer and a girl from his service, for making love to each other. The Prussian Labour Court, hearing their suit, has decided that people cannot be summarily dismissed for love-making, and, when one comes to think of it, it would be as unreasonable to discharge them for having the measles. While the thankful pair hail the Daniel come to judgment, the discomfited employer is bemoaning the corruption that has overtaken the world.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao says that the time has come "when the Trade Union Movement in India should weed out of its organisation mischief-makers." Till now it could not get on without them.

A number of apparent miracles were demonstrated to a large audience, when the latest inventions in theatrical lighting were shown at the Holophane Theatre, Vincent-square, Westminster, S.W.

What are things coming to with lights posing

Writing about Bombay Mill strikes the "Evening News of India" sagely says "The best time for negotiation is before a strike and not after it." A strike means the failure of negotiations and after the strike there is nothing to negotiate settlement having been reached.

The brawling one at Bori Bunder gives a picture of mill-strikers wearing a holiday mood and refers in the letterpress to their "adopting aggressive methods." The aggression is nowhere to be seen, but it is evidently the fault of the Camera-man who ought to have thrown a little of it in.

A writer in the "Madras Mail:" "Getting off the top is considerably easier than getting into it." The worthy scribe visualises the ceiling as a tunnel.

"Now, Dolly," said the teacher, "I'll give you a sum. If your father owed the butcher fifteen pounds, eleven shillings, and twopence: seven pounds, three shillings to the bootmaker; fourteen pounds and ninepence to the milkman; and thirty-one pounds, nineteen shillings, and threepence to the coal merchant—"

Dolly (confidentially): "We should move!"

KOLABA POSTMEN'S PLIGHT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir—I have recently returned from Kolaba District; while in this district I noticed that the postmen of this District have to work on a miserable pittance and they have to put up with considerable difficulties.

The postmen of all other districts are provided with uniforms; but here the poor fellow has to put on his own rags and wander about for miles together. The village postmen of this district as also others, have to go out on duty and remain away from their home for nearly three or four days. His round sometimes exceeds forty to fifty miles together. Now this postman ought to have been given some "Bhatta" while he is on duty away from his home. The big officers of the Postal Department who draw fat salaries do get all such allowances and Bhattas. Why not then this petty postman?.

The postman is the most socially useful Government servant. He is the connecting link between the village, town and city. He is far more useful than the fat salaried officers of that Department. Will the Postal authorities take note of the above and try to remove the grievances of these poor but useful set of Government servants of the Kolaba District?

To the officers of the Postmens' Union in Bombay, I want to address a word. They must take up the above in their hands since this Union is a body spread all over the Bombay Presidency. They must draw up an exhaustive list of grievances of men from various districts of the Presidency. These should be communicated to the district postmen who should be asked to join the Union and on their doing so, the agitation for removing these grievances should be taken up. This will give the man an incentive to join the Union which will consequently grow in strength. The men of the Kolaba District, as far as I have seen, are willing to join the Union and Union Authorities will at once start negotiation with the men and their various post-offices.—yours etc.,

S. S. MIRAJKAR

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